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#### As an Official Organ

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is supplied by subscription to the whole of the members of EIGHTEEN CHEMISTS' SOCIETIES in the British Empire, including Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and the West Indies. Besides, its paid subscription circulation at home and to all parts of the civilised world is intrinsically and numerically unique.

#### SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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#### CONTENTS: Vol. LXIX., No. 5 (Series No. 1,384).

PAGE	PAGE
Bankruptcies and Failures .....	225
Births .....	214
British Pharmaceutical Conference .....	209
Business Changes .....	214
Corner for Students .....	202
Correspondence .....	230
Deaths .....	214
Editorial Comments:	
A Science Review .....	216
Government Chemistry .....	217
Sicilian Sulphur .....	218
Notes .....	219
English News .....	202
Federation Meeting .....	212
French News .....	206
Gazette .....	225
India and the East .....	206
Information Wanted ..	214
Irish News .....	204
Legal Reports .....	224
Marriages .....	214
New Companies and Company News .....	225
Otto of Rose .....	230
Observations and Reflections .....	215
Perkin Celebration .....	220
Personalities .....	223
Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain:	
Council-meeting .....	208
Poisonings .....	207
Scotch News .....	204
South African News .....	205
Trade Notes .....	207
Trade Report .....	226
Westminster Wisdom ..	207

#### Our Educational Number.

WE have for many years published annually an Educational Number of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, containing all about education and examinations in pharmacy, medicine, dentistry, veterinary surgery, and science. We propose to publish this year's number on Saturday, August 11, and shall be glad if local Secretaries and others who can supply useful information about local classes will send it to us by an early post. The Publisher informs us that the number will be specially circulated to medical, science, and technical schools and hospitals throughout the country. The number will, therefore, be a particularly good one for advertisements of goods used by such institutions, as well as excellent for these institutions to advertise in, because all our subscribers at home and abroad will also get the number. Instructions for advertisements should be sent without delay to the Publisher, C. & D., 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

#### Summary.

THE office of the Byron Manufacturing Co. was closed this week (p. 219).

AN interesting letter on the strength of lime-water will be found on p. 231.

THE NEW ITALIAN LAW respecting the exportation of Sicilian sulphur is epitomised on p. 218.

MR. IDRIS, M.P., was able to vote on the Education Bill this week (p. 207) and is to visit India (p. 223).

THE STUDY OF ORGANIC CHEMISTRY is the subject of Mr. D. J. Williams's observations to students this week (p. 202).

TWO drowning fatalities are chronicled in this issue, one at Lynmouth and the other at Dublin Bay (pp. 203 and 204).

THE PASS-LIST of the Institute of Chemistry is given on p. 203. The successful candidates include several pharmacists.

THE PASS-LIST of Assistants of the Society of Apothecaries is given on p. 203. There were thirty-four successful candidates.

SOME ADDITIONAL NOTES AND PICTURES from the Birmingham meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference are printed on p. 209.

MR. E. J. PARRY communicates a warning note in regard to the quality of this season's otto of rose, much of which he finds to be bad (p. 230).

THE COUNCIL of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain had nothing but routine business to do on Wednesday (p. 208). The Irish Council did not form a quorum (p. 204).

PROFESSOR RAY LANKESTER, in his presidential address to the British Association on Wednesday, reviewed the progress in science during the past twenty-five years, and did it somewhat inadequately we think (p. 217).

THE PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL, considering that evil might follow the granting of a Royal charter to the National Association of Medical Herbalists of Great Britain, has decided to protest against the petition addressed to the King (p. 209).

THE CELEBRATION of the jubilee of the coal-tar colour industry, and the honours paid to Sir William H. Perkin in that connection, are reported with illustrations on p. 220. Sir William received many congratulatory addresses from home and foreign bodies.

THE APOLLINARIS Co. has appealed against Mr. Justice Warrington's decision holding that the sale of artificial Apollinaris salts is not an infringement of the company's rights. Lords Justices Vaughan Williams, Romer, and Cozens-Hardy refused the appeal (p. 224).

THE MORE IMPORTANT chemical and pharmaceutical items in Dr. Thorpe's report on the work of the Government laboratories are indicated in an article beginning on p. 217. We specially direct attention to ethers, methyl alcohol, tincture drawback, and methylated spirits.

THE REVENUE BILL passed through the House of Lords this week and is now law. It chiefly gives effect to the recommendations of the Industrial Alcohol Committee, reducing the proportion of wood naphtha in industrial methylated spirits to one half, and giving it a rebate of 3d. per gallon (p. 207).

THE FEDERATION OF LOCAL PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATIONS does not mean to give in or to amalgamate with any other drug-trade body. This we gather from the report of the annual meeting; but it does not appear that the Federation officers are despondent about the position of affairs. The organisation, they say, has justified its existence, and can still do good service (p. 212).

THE principal excitement on the market this week has been the sensational rise in Japanese dementholised peppermint oil and in menthol. Codeine is higher, and cocaine lower. Fair business was done in the new goods offered at the drug-auctions (p. 227). Cape aloes was dearer in auction, cardamoms quiet and unchanged. Ipecacuanha was firm. A fair amount of business was done (p. 228).

#### Formulas

of "known, admitted, and approved" remedies may be communicated to the Editor at any time for publication in the next editions of "Familiar Medical Formulas" and the C. & D. Diary.



## Corner for Students.

Note.—The analytical exercises conducted by Dr. Leonard Dobbin will be resumed towards the end of September.

### A SCHEME OF HOME STUDY.

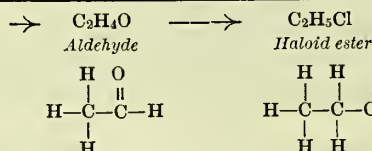
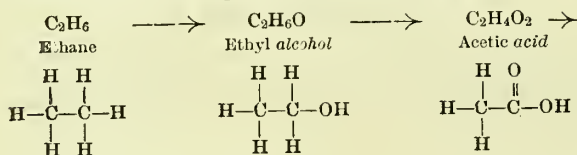
By DAVID J. WILLIAMS, F.C.S., Pharmaceutical Chemist.

#### Organic Chemistry

THIS subject seems frequently to present considerable difficulties to the beginner, yet when better known it fascinates and arouses interest. The marked influences of various radicals as they are caused to enter or leave different molecules remind one of the effect of different individuals in society. To the imaginative mind there is food here for plenty of speculation, then realisation of the truth or otherwise of that speculation, for even the very earliest reader feels an interest as to what will be the effect of the addition of an OH group or a CH<sub>3</sub> group to any particular compound if the subject is tackled in a proper manner. What has been said under the head of Inorganic Chemistry applies here also. Attempt to find whether any particular reaction is of a general type—whether it belongs to the individual alone or characterises a whole set. By this means the memory is greatly aided, for those reactions which typify a group are easily learnt because of their constant association with such, while a characteristic test of some one substance stands out all the more clearly.

The most useful text-books in organic chemistry are Turpin's, Roscoe's, and Perkin and Kipping's. The last-named contains too much for the Minor student, but it has much in it to recommend it. The first thing the student should read through is the preparation and properties of the substances mentioned in the official syllabus, without attempting to connect them, so that some idea may be drawn from, say, the study of methane, ethane, chloroform, etc., of the character of organic bodies generally, and also the nature of the reagents in most common use. In the text-book the above are usually printed in large type. Having completed this preliminary reading, it is best to attack the laws and generalities. The note-book should now be requisitioned, and the various types of formulæ (constitutional, rational, and graphic) be thoroughly understood. The valency of the carbon atom, and the influence of its unsaturation or saturation on the properties of its chemical compounds, should be attacked with extreme care. A careful classification of the carbon compounds should be made. The student should now find out what reactions characterise particular groups, so that if he were asked the action of KOH on any particular substance he would be able to deduce a reasonable answer from his knowledge of its constitution and the effect of this reagent usually on an aldehydic, an alcoholic, or an ester group. He will find that PCl<sub>5</sub>, for example, acts slightly differently on an O replacement as compared with that on an OH group. The student should, in his classification, make a large chart in which all the hydrocarbons that he may know (alcohols, ethers, etc.) are brought into columns in such a way that he can not only have all the reactions of any one set brought out distinctly, but also be able to follow the various reactions whereby any hydrocarbon selected may be converted into its alcohol, acid, ether, ester, and so on. After following examples through in such a manner several times, he will find that he has obtained such a store of knowledge in this branch that he will never again give an absolutely absurd answer to a question set.

Graphic or constitutional (the former preferably) formulæ are of extreme importance, especially in working through examples such as have been indicated. The value of graphic formulæ is seen on comparing the following changes:



In the graphic method of writing the changes become significant and distinct. It will be seen at a glance that certain groups remain unchanged, and how great or how little is the nature of the change in another group. The nature of the substituting group is also shown up, and a grand idea of valency is obtained. The student should spare no pains in this direction; for if the graphic expression has been so necessary to the advanced chemist in the picturing of complicated reactions and molecules, the more is it to the student. He should next pay attention to synthesis. This, again, is of great importance. It is by this means that the clearest ideas of replacement, reduction, oxidation, etc., can be obtained. At the present time there is a rage in the chemical world for the preparation of synthetic substances, and therefore it is only natural that very frequently questions in organic chemistry should run in this groove.

(To be continued.)

## English News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

#### Brevities.

The Central Council of the British Medical Association has accepted the invitation of the Western Branch to hold the 1907 annual meeting at Exeter.

The Local Government Board has approved of the appointment for three months of Mr. A. H. Mitchell Muter as public analyst for Wandsworth.

At the Manchester City Police Court on July 31, Susan Jones was sent to prison for a month for stealing a bag of cash from the shop of Mr. F. A. Storey, chemist and druggist, 154 City Road, Hulme.

The Postmaster-General has informed Mr. Henniker-Heaton, M.P., that both the Chancellor of the Exchequer and himself are in favour of the extension of penny postage to the United States of America.

The Leicester Pharmacy Athletic Club scored their sixth win of the season on July 26 in a match against a team of the Leicester Banks C.C. on the Old County Ground, Aylestone Park. The Chemists made 115 and their opponents 107.

An unsuccessful attempt to force the safe at the premises of Mrs. Pomeroy, Ltd., Carnaby Street, London, W., took place on July 27. None of the toilet-preparations were taken, the intruders being apparently in search of booty, not beauty.

Alexander Anderson Donaldson (52), described as a chemist, of 20 Gaskarth Road, Balham, was remanded, at Greenwich Police Court on July 26, on a charge of obtaining cheques by false pretences. Donaldson's name does not appear in the Register of Chemists and Druggists for 1906.

The cricket team of the Sheffield Pharmacy Athletic were again beaten by the Sheffield Union Officers on Thursday of last week. The Chemists made 46 (of which Mr. Downson made 11 not out), as against their opponents' 56, Crownshaw being the dangerous bowler for the Union Officers.

At a meeting of the Fellows of the Royal Botanic Society on July 27, a member of the Reform Committee asked what steps the Council proposed to take to keep up the gardens and meet their obligations. The Chairman (Mr. D. W. Goodsall) said another effort would be made to increase the subscription. Two ladies demanded the return of their debentures, and a resolution requesting the Council to abstain from voting at the annual meeting in August next was refused by the Chairman.

A singular application was made at North London Police Court on July 28 by a working man, who said he had been employed at the works of Messrs. W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd.,



Hackney Wick, and had been summarily dismissed for alleged drunkenness, when, as a fact, he was suffering from the fumes of spirit of wine. He had to transfer 24 gals. of overproof spirit of wine, and when he came out into the open he felt that it made him dizzy. He asked the assistance of the Magistrate (Mr. D'Eyncourt) in recovering wages in lieu of notice. After questioning the man, the Magistrate said if his tale, that the fumes intoxicated him and that he drank none, were correct he was entitled to wages.

#### Institute of Chemistry.

At the July Examinations, of 14 candidates who entered for the Intermediate Examination the following 9 passed: L. C. W. Bonacina, W. R. S. Ladell, D. J. Law, W. M. Seaber, B.Sc. (Lond.), P. Stutfield, J. M. Weir, M.A., B.Sc. (St. Andrews), W. A. Whatmough (pharmaceutical chemist), J. M. Wilkie, B.Sc. (Lond.), and C. H. Wright, B.A. (Cantab.). In the Final Examination for the Associateship, of 3 examined in the branch of mineral chemistry, 2 passed: J. W. Agnew and I. M. Heilbron; of 3 in the branch of organic chemistry, 2 passed: R. Le Rossignol, B.Sc. (Lond.), and G. W. Monier-Williams, M.A. (Oxon.), Ph.D. (Freiburg); and of 8 who entered in the branch of the analysis of food and drugs, and of water, including an examination in therapeutics, pharmacology, and microscopy, the following 6 passed: J. G. Annan, B.Sc. (Lond.), C. T. Bennett, B.Sc. (Lond.) (pharmaceutical chemist), G. W. Glen, F. W. Harris, E. H. Merritt, B.Sc. (Lond.), and F. Tattersfield.

#### Apothecaries' Assistants' Examination.

At the examination of the Society of Apothecaries of London in July, the following candidates were granted the certificate of qualification to act as an assistant to an apothecary in compounding and dispensing medicines:

Abbott, W. C.	Hart, W. D.	Pearson, G. D. B.
Baylis, M.	Jackson, A. M.	Roberts, M. E.
Bevan, M. A.	Lawrence, K. L.	Slancy, C.
Burgess, G. M.	Loader, R. L.	Slater, F.
Cuthbe, E. V.	Lucas, L. E.	Tarrant, D. M.
Elvey, E. E. W.	Martin, E. M.	Todd, R. M.
Emmett, B. F.	Monroe, L. A.	Wagstaff, M. G.
Felix-Jones, F. M.	Monti, E. C.	Wolstenholme, A.
Gibbs, R.	Mullen, J. G.	Yapp, L. S.
Goodman, H. M.	Neve, G. M.	Yeomans, D.
Gulland, F.	Oliver, M.	
Hamilton, J. K.	Page, H. W.	

#### Midland Notes.

As showing the value of a chemist's business at West Bromwich, one is advertised locally for sale, old-established, well fitted, heavily stocked, net profit 170*l.*, rent 30*l.*, price 275*l.*, with purchase arrangement entertained.

Mr. W. F. Wyley and his son, as Colonel and Captain respectively of the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, are due on Perhan Down, on Salisbury Plain, for training this week and next.

At the quarterly meeting of the Birmingham City Council on Tuesday, Mr. Robert Fraser Calder Leith, M.Sc., M.A., etc., professor of pathology and bacteriology at the University of Birmingham, was appointed a public analyst for the city.

Two boys, named Albert Grove and Thomas Henry Brown respectively, were each fined 5*l.*, or one month's imprisonment, by the Birmingham Magistrates on July 27, for stealing a letter from the shop of Mr. Thomas Lewis Reeve, chemist and druggist, New Street, Birmingham.

What a hash the local Press made of Federation representatives' names! Mr. Antcliffe, of Sheffield, came out as Mr. Antelope, Mr. Lake as Mr. Hinton Fake, and Mr. Gilmour was anglicised to Gilmore! Reminds one of a former Bath Conference, where Mr. Groves read a paper on the rancidity of fats, which came out as the ditto of facts.

A Birmingham chemist who has been selling bile beans (not made by the Bile Bean Co.) in pennyworths has had an interesting legal experience. The company claimed 30*l.* damages, but after some correspondence between the solicitors of both parties the claim for damages was waived on consideration that the chemist would submit to an injunction and undertake not to stock anything but the company's bile beans in future.

Birmingham traders are divided into factions, and a block has occurred in the matter of early closing—some want

Saturday and some Wednesday. The help of Dr. Gore, the Bishop of Birmingham, has been sought, and his Lordship writes a kindly letter to the "Post" advocating the claims of the shop-assistant to the small demand of a weekly half-holiday.

#### Contracts.

The Whitehaven Education Committee has accepted the tender of Messrs. Baird & Tatlock for the supply of chemicals.

Mr. W. T. Tucker, chemist and druggist, having declined to supply a portion only of the disinfectants required by the Dartford Urban Council on the ground that his tender was for the whole included in the schedule, the Council has decided to purchase in the open market.

#### Pure Drugs and Accurate Dispensing.

At a meeting of the Middlesex County Council on July 26, the General Purposes Committee reported that, with the object of ascertaining whether medical prescriptions are accurately dispensed throughout the county, the inspectors had 31 prescriptions dispensed in various parts and analysed by the public analyst. The committee were glad to be able to report that satisfactory certificates had been received with regard to every one of the prescriptions. The quarterly report of the public analyst showed that 2 samples of liq. ext. cascara, 1 comp. tinct. cinchona, 1 sample of Epsom salts, 2 samples of glycerin, 1 cod-liver oil, 1 sample of compound liquorice powder, 1 sample of tincture of quinine, 1 sample of carbonate of soda, and 3 samples of soda-water had been analysed. In every case the sample was satisfactory, with the exception of one sample of glycerin, which was certified to be of inferior quality.

The City of London public analyst has reported that the only drug-sample examined during the four weeks was one of iron pill, which was found to be in accordance with the requirements of the B.P.

#### Store-prices.

In the Army and Navy Stores Circular for August the following additional alterations in prices since the issue of the price-list in March are given:

*Advanced.*—Cactina pellets, to 1*s.* 1½*d.* per bottle; liquid pollautin, to 6*s.*; Matthew's fuller's-earth cream, to 3½*d.* per tin.

*Reduced.*—Vaseline, borated, camphorated and carbolated, to 8*d.* per tube, white to 7*d.* per bottle, veterinary to 2*s.* 1*d.* per 5-lb. tin; vaseline cold cream to 4*d.* and 10½*d.* per jar.

*Added.*—"105" skin lotion, 1*s.* per bottle; Ovaltine, 1*s.* 4½*d.* and 2*s.* 4*d.* per tin; gall, opium, and witch-hazel pile ointment, 9*d.* per tube; Vampire fly-catcher, 8*d.* per dozen; fly-papers, Papier Moure, 4*d.* per dozen, sticky (A. & N.), 6*d.* per dozen, reels, 8*d.* per dozen; gum myocom, 7*d.* per tin; Chalk's drop bottles, ½ oz., 6*d.*, 1 oz. 7*d.*, 2 oz. 8*d.*; Cheney's hair-lotion, 2*s.* 4*d.* per bottle; Romerovebe Spanish hair-lotion, 5*s.* 3*d.* per bottle.

#### Bathing Fatality.

Mr. Samuel Lester, chemist, Lynmouth, N. Devon, had a most distressing experience while bathing with his brother, Mr. George Lester, of Stroud Green Road, London, and Mr. Thomas J. White, of Lynmouth, and others, on Friday morning, July 27. Mr. White was seen to sink, and while efforts were being made to reach him, Mr. George Lester was also observed to be in difficulties. The sea was rough and neither of the unfortunate victims was a strong swimmer; and, although efforts were at once made to assist them, they were unavailing, and when the bodies were recovered from the water life was found to be extinct. Much sympathy is expressed for Mr. Samuel Lester, whose brother was spending a holiday in the district.

#### Alleged Long Firm Frauds.

At West Ham Police Court on August 1, George Thomas Millership (53), described as a chemist (but not on the Register of Chemists and Druggists), and James Midford Millership (24) were charged with conspiring together to obtain various drugs and other products with intent to cheat and defraud Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill, London, E.C. Mr. Bodkin, barrister, who prosecuted, said there were others concerned with the accused, who had "traded" under the names of George Hill & Co., George Wright & Co., Watson & Brandon, and the Eastern Pure Drug Co., and variously described themselves as "patent-medicine dealers," "manufacturing chemists," and as



"wholesale druggists." Evidence was given by Joseph Smith, manager to Burroughs Wellcome & Co., at Snow Hill. He deposed that the firm received orders for goods from George Hill & Co., wholesale druggists and patent-medicine dealers, of 16 Fifth Avenue, Manor Park, and of 75 Jersey Road, Leyton. The order was executed, and as applications for payment for them (6*l.* 18*s.*) were unheeded, an action was commenced in the City of London Court in October. The summonses, however, were returned from each of the two addresses. On April 18, 1906, an order for goods came from Watson & Brandon, wholesale druggists, of Village Street, Marcus Street, Stratford, but that was not executed. Between June 7, 1906, and June 25 goods of different kinds, of the total value of 49*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*, were supplied to the Eastern Pure Drugs Co., 36 Maryland Road, Stratford, none of them being paid for. When accounts were sent out they were returned through the post, marked, "Gone away." Evidence of a similar character was given by William Henry Stockwell, of the British Liquezone Co.; by Valentine Kenwick, secretary of Leslies, Ltd.; by Walter William Boulton, of the Icilmia Co., Ltd.; and by Harold Satchell, of the Giant Oxie Co. Formal evidence was given as to the delivery of some of the goods referred to, and the presence of the elder prisoner, Millership, at different addresses, those mentioned being Ley Street, Ilford; Jersey Road, Leyton; Claremont Road, Leyton; Manbey Road, Leyton; Village Street, Marcus Street, Stratford; Kitchener Road, Forest Gate; and Studley Road, Forest Gate. Most of the places were left without notice and with rent owing. All of them were private houses. As to the disposal of the goods, two witnesses were called. Frank Wardley, an assistant to Beedler & Co., chemists, 20 Norton Folgate, spoke to buying Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s Kepler extracts, several lots, from a traveller, named Fox. He had known Fox since 1900, and latterly he had bought goods from him on invoices bearing the names of Wright & Co. and Millership. He had offered tabloids for sale, but the witness had refused to buy of him. Cornelius E. Garman, chemist and druggist, of 328 Roman Road, Bow, said the younger prisoner offered some Kepler solution for sale. He presented the card of George Wright & Co., and reminded the witness that he had dealt with him six months before. Of a small size the witness bought 5½ dozen bottles at 2*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* On June 29 he bought 3½ dozen of the larger size for 3*l.* 15*s.* The accused were remanded on bail.

#### The Herbalists' Conference.

The forty-first annual Conference of the National Association of Herbalists opened at Nottingham on July 26 under the presidency of Mr. J. Parkinson, of Oldham. The delegates were welcomed by Mr. J. Marlow, of Nottingham, who said the herbalists' field was the world, and while claiming the right to use its remedies, they allowed the same right to others. The system adopted by the Association had done more to revolutionise the medical world than any other.—Dr. J. W. Shorkey and Professor J. W. Thurston, who came as delegates from America, delivered addresses. The former said that in America they were in too much of a rush to look into the face of a flower, but herbalists there considered themselves equal to any school of medicine, and entitled to the recognition and approbation of the law and the people. He lived in hopes that British herbalists would soon enjoy similar recognition.

#### Outings.

The employes of Messrs. Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., Ltd., Birmingham, had an outing on July 28 to Bewdley and Arley. At the George Hotel in the former place dinner was served, and the toast of "The Firm" was acknowledged by Mr. J. Cuxson and Mr. A. W. Gerrard. After dinner the party went up the river to Arley, tea being provided on the riverside. Altogether the day was most enjoyable, and the party got home about eleven o'clock.

About six hundred and fifty of the young ladies employed at the various Nottingham depôts of Boots Cash Chemists, Ltd., were entertained on July 28 by Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Boot at their delightful riverside residence, "The Plaisance," Wilford, on the banks of the Trent. Mrs. Boot is an ideal hostess, and everything was done to make the occasion as enjoyable as possible. During the afternoon sports were held, the Nottingham Military Sax-Tuba Band

playing in the intervals. In the evening supper was provided, and an enjoyable day terminated with a display of fireworks. The event was made the occasion of a presentation to Mrs. Boot by the young ladies of a silver inkstand and a bouquet of flowers. The presentation was quite unexpected, and Mrs. Boot was evidently deeply moved at this mark of appreciation.

## Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

#### Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

The usual monthly meeting of the Council was summoned for Wednesday, August 1, at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, but a sufficient number of members to form a quorum did not attend. The following were present: the Vice-President, Mr. Smith, and Messrs. Doig (Belfast), Wells, Michie, and Beggs.

#### Recoupment Refused.

At the last meeting of the Mohill Board of Guardians, a letter was read from the Local Government Board stating that they are unable to alter their previous decision refusing recoupment in the case of the Union medicine-account. The loss to the Union will be about 2*l.* 5*s.*

#### Re-arranging.

Messrs. Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson, Ltd., 5 and 6 Molesworth Place, Dublin, announce that owing to the dilapidated condition of the existing offices of the Thacker & Hoffe business, which they recently took over, it has been decided to move to larger premises at 12 Grafton Street (entrance from the side door). The factory and stores in Molesworth Place will be retained.

#### Personal.

At the recent medical examinations in Glasgow Mr. S. E. A. Acheson, chemist and druggist, Belfast, passed the fourth year's examinations. Mr. Acheson was also recently successful in obtaining several valuable book-prizes at the class examinations at Queen's College, Belfast.

In the list just issued of those on whom the B.A. degree has been conferred by Trinity College, Dublin, appears the name of Miss Margaret F. Watson. This clever young lady is a sister of Mr. David M. Watson, pharmaceutical chemist, 61 South Great St. George's Street, Dublin, and of Miss Mary Watson, whose singing was so much appreciated at the Conference gatherings at Birmingham last week.

#### Medicine-empties.

Messrs. Clarke & Co., of Dublin, wrote to the last meeting of the Clogher Guardians, enclosing account for empties, and stating that they had not yet made arrangements with Drs. Power and Cusack for the return of empties, but that they would do so as soon as possible. The Guardians made an order to the effect that they would not be responsible for the return of the empties unless the contractors agreed with the dispensary medical officers as to the cost of carriage.

#### Drowning Fatality.

A sad boating fatality occurred at nine o'clock on the night of August 1, at Clontarf, in Dublin Bay. Mr. Frederick Nelson Plewman, assistant in Messrs. Hoyte's pharmacy, Sackville Street, Dublin, went cruising in his sailing-boat along with four companions. At nightfall they got out of the boat into a flat-bottomed canoe to reach the shore—only one hundred yards off—when the canoe upset, and Mr. Plewman, who could not swim, was drowned. The others were rescued.

## Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

#### Sequestrations.

The estates of William Morburn Law, chemist and druggist, Hamilton Place, 380 Dumbarton Road, Partick, Glasgow, were sequestrated on July 26. A meeting of creditors takes place in the Faculty Hall, Glasgow, on August 6, at which a composition may be offered.



A private meeting of the creditors of Mr. William John Tolmie, chemist and druggist, Cromwell Street, Stornoway, was held on July 20, when an offer of 5s. in the pound was rejected, and it was decided that a trust deed should be signed. A committee of the principal creditors was appointed. The liabilities were stated at 1,442*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*, and the assets (after deducting preference claims) 596*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*, showing an apparent dividend of 8*s.* 3*d.* in the pound, subject to expenses and depreciation. Among the creditors are: Fieldings, London (81*l.* 5*s.*); William Hay & Sons, Aberdeen (27*l.* 12*s.*); New Apothecaries' Co., Glasgow (148*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*); Marr, Downie & Co., Glasgow (148*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*); Stephen Mitchell & Son, Glasgow (45*l.*); MacSymon's Stores, Greenock (64*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*); Alexander & McDonald, Leith (30*l.*); Samuel Lawrence, Oban (158*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.*); David Tolmie, Stornoway (215*l.*).—The estates were sequestrated on July 27 by the Sheriff-Substitute at Stornoway. A meeting of the creditors is to be held on August 10 at the Procurator's Room, County Buildings, Stornoway. Mr. John Norrie Anderson, solicitor, Stornoway, is agent.

#### Personal.

Mr. William Braidwood Dougall, chemist and druggist, Provost of Auchterarder, has been made a J.P. for the county of Perth.

The name of Mr. H. J. Thomson, Merton College (son of Mr. John H. Thomson, chemist and druggist, Lochee), occurs in the Oxford University list of the final honour school of *Literæ Humaniores*, Class II., issued on July 26. Mr. H. J. Thomson is a M.A. of St. Andrews University and a Carnegie prizeman. B.A.Oxon. was conferred upon him on Wednesday.

#### Co-operative Profits.

The Northern Co-operative Society made a net profit of 35*l.* for the first year's working of its chemist's shop in Rosemount Viaduct, Aberdeen. The sales amounted to 1,526*l.* The wages (chemist 156*l.*, one assistant, and message-boys) were 266*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*

#### The Kinninmont Prize.

There was only one candidate at the recent examination for the Kinninmont prize, but the answers of this candidate were of such exceptional value that the adjudicators had no difficulty in awarding him the prize. The successful candidate's name is Thomas John Muir. He is an assistant with Messrs. Frazer & Green, Edinburgh.

#### A Motor Accident.

While Mr. Veno, of the Veno Drug Co., Hulme, Manchester, and a party were motoring near Perth last week, the steering-gear went wrong while a corner was being negotiated, and the motor was completely wrecked. None of the party was injured.

#### Fatality to a Chemist's Assistant.

Thomas Nicoll (25), a chemist's assistant in Alloa, lost his life on Tuesday under peculiar circumstances. He had gone to the annual fair at Culross, and in the evening, along with a companion from Alloa, joined two boy visitors from Grangemouth. The four were seated in the neighbourhood of the shore, when Nicoll produced a revolver, and while he was handling it the weapon was discharged, and he fell backwards off his seat. When picked up it was found that the shot had passed through his forehead, and that death was practically instantaneous.

#### "Quackery—otherwise Humbug."

This was the subject on which Professor Annandale addressed the students of Edinburgh University at the graduation ceremony in the McEwan Hall on Friday, July 27. He said that quackery has existed in the practice of medicine from early times, and, after referring to "Christian Science," he said:

The members of his profession should use their endeavours to assist in putting down quackery themselves, for it is too true that quackery exists both in and outside the profession. In this country there is, unfortunately, no law to prevent the practice of quacks, and so anyone may advertise or practise the treatment of disease. In fact, it may be said that there is a complete condition of free trade as regards the treatment of disease. The Government also receives financial

support amounting to 300,000*l.* annually from the licences and stamps required for the selling of patent medicines. In regard to these, he said, the law was that they must be a genuine original invention, and that a complete description of them must be filed at the Patent Office; but there are many remedies advertised, not patent medicines, in regard to which this law is not carried out. He hoped that the profession in this country would, as in Germany and in France, agitate and endeavour to have passed more stringent laws in connection with quacks' proceedings, and to have a stricter supervision carried out in regard to patent medicines.

[It is interesting to note in connection with Professor Annandale's reference to patented medicines that the earliest letters patent for medicines did not specify their composition at all.—EDITOR C. & D.]

## South African News.

(From our own Correspondents.)

### Cape Colony

MR. S. K. ELGIE, of Durban, arrived at Cape Town on board the *Kenilworth Castle* on July 10 *en route* for his home. During his brief stay at the Cape he availed himself of the opportunity of looking over the wholesale and manufacturing departments of Messrs. P. J. Petersen & Co., and was pleasantly surprised at the up-to-dateness of their plant.

A TRADE-MARK CASE.—The action by Spencer & Co., Ltd., against Policansky Bros. was heard on July 5 in the Supreme Court of Cape Colony, before Mr. Justice Buchanan. It was an application calling upon respondents to show cause why their trade-mark, consisting of a man on horseback together with the word "Saladin" above, should not be expunged from the register. Petitioners alleged that the trade-mark registered by Policansky Bros. is a colourable imitation of Spencer & Co.'s trade-mark known as the "Flor de Spencer," which consists of a man on horseback in a device, together with the words "Flor de Spencer" above. Plaintiffs' mark was registered in 1903. Respondents denied this, and counsel were heard in argument on both sides. His Lordship said the only similarity between the two labels was the man on horseback, and dismissed the action, with costs.

THE C.M.C.'S POWERS.—In the Cape Parliament on July 6, Mr. Webber moved to reduce the grant on the supplementary vote to the Colonial Medical Council and Pharmacy Board by 200*l.* Dagga, he said, had now been declared a poison, and could not be sold except by a chemist with a licence. It was a shame and disgrace, he said, that up-country dentists were not allowed to advertise. Mr. Nalan agreed, and said he wanted to raise the whole question of the Medical Council. The Select Committee which sat last year recommended that South African students should be allowed to take their medical degrees in any foreign university provided they had a Cape degree. It was found that this could be done without altering the Act, yet the Medical Council had not altered its regulations. Mr. Cronwright-Schreiner objected to the large powers given to these boards, medical or otherwise. These bodies put rings round themselves, and the public suffered. Dr. Hewat defended the Medical Council, saying there was no doubt that the evil effects of smoking dagga were greater than those of drinking brandy, dagga being more in the nature of opium. It came under the notice of the Council that dagga was being sold wholesale on the London market; it was now sold by chemists and labelled "Poison." It would be a bad thing for the Colony, he said, to abolish the Medical Council and to allow any man holding himself out to be a doctor to practise as such.

### Natal.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, AND DYE-STUFFS valued at 12,043*l.* were imported during May, against 10,616*l.* in April and 18,956*l.* in March.

### Orange River Colony.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, AND DYE-STUFFS valued at 5,022*l.* were imported into the Colony during May.



### Transvaal.

**DISTILLING SPIRITS.**—The regulations made by the Acting Lieut.-Governor for the distillation of spirits from the produce of the vine for sale are published in the "Transvaal Gazette." Each person engaging in this distillation is required to register his name and the address of his distillery, and to pay 1*l.* per annum for each still in such distillery. He has to keep a full and true account of all spirits distilled, showing quantity, strength, and so forth, and may only dispose of such spirits to licensed persons. When disposing of quantities of less than 20 gals. proof spirit it is laid down that he shall pay the duty within a month of such disposal. In the event of his disposing of larger quantities he has to pay the duty within the same period or send a good many particulars to the Receiver of Revenue. No such spirits are to be removed without a permit. Then follow regulations affecting the dealer upon receipt of unpaid-duty spirit, and finally a penalty clause stating that contravention may render a person liable to a fine of not exceeding 300*l.*

### PHARMACY BOARD OF CAPE COLONY.

THE report of the Board for the three months ended May 31 states that the proposed Bill to regulate the trade of a general dealer has occupied the attention of the Board during the period under review, and endeavours have been made to induce the Government to introduce a clause abolishing the present system of dual licences for chemists and druggists. With this object a deputation waited on the Treasurer-General, and urged that the chemist's licence should be based on the amount paid for a general dealer's licence *plus* the sum paid by a medical practitioner for a dispensing licence. The Treasurer promised to submit the matter for consideration, but a reply has since been received expressing regret that it would not be possible to amend the Stamps and Licences Act during the present session of Parliament.

In this connection the attention of the Colonial Medical Council has been directed to the manner in which the law as now interpreted may affect the medical profession in this Colony, as it is not unusual for a practitioner in a country town to supply a patient with articles other than medicines, and therefore, if the law is rigidly enforced, it will be necessary for doctors to take out general dealers' licences in addition to dispensing licences.

The suggestion to relieve the chemists by framing a schedule of articles covered by an apothecary's licence has been considered, but the Board is of opinion that such a course is not feasible, and has advised the Government accordingly. It was pointed out, however, that the difficulty could be best obviated by re-enacting Section 4 of Act 15 of 1877.

The usual half-yearly examination was held during May, but only one candidate (Mr. J. W. Gross) was successful. The following applications for registration were approved: J. Walls (Minor exam. Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain), L. Jennette (pharmaceutical chemist of Ireland), and J. Moore (Colonial Pharmacy Board certificate).

## India and the East.

(From "C. & D." Correspondents.)

**MR. DAVID HOOPER**, Curator of the Indian Museum (Industrial Section), Calcutta, has been granted three months' privilege leave from June 28.

**THORITE AND THORIANITE.**—During the month of May 9 cwt. of thorianite was shipped to the United Kingdom from Ceylon. This was valued at Rs. 4,314, which means that a pound of the mineral is worth about Rs. 4.25. For the five months ended May 31 the Customs returns show there was a total export of 28 cwt. valued at Rs. 15,911.

**MEDICATED WINES IN MADRAS.**—Under the powers conferred by the Madras Abkari Act, from January 1, 1907, the sale of medicated wines and similar preparations containing 20 per cent. and upwards of proof spirit, except under a licence granted by the Collector, will be prohibited throughout those parts of the Presidency where the above Act is in force.

**LOTTERIES IN MADRAS.**—Mr. J. W. Wilson, an unregistered chemist, with a shop at Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras, has been fined Rs. 750 for conducting a lottery in connection with the "Echo," a newspaper of which he was proprietor and editor. At another Court Mr. Wilson was also fined Rs. 5 for having medicines containing opium in his possession without a licence.

**TROUBLE.**—An *impasse* has been created, writes our Penang correspondent, between the Straits Government and the local chemists over the recently enacted Poisons Ordinance. One of the rules of the Ordinance is that only those articles mentioned in Schedule B (see *C. & D.*, January 6, 1906, p. 19) shall be sold wholesale. This means that if a chemist receives an order for 1 lb. of chloroform or liquid extract of ergot, etc., he cannot execute the order. Of course, the thing is too ridiculous on the face of it, and although it was noticed at the time the Ordinance came into force, the chemists are to blame for not protesting then. Section B was specially made for general dealers, and the Government admit that. The chemists intend to appeal to have the privilege of selling all poisons in wholesale quantities. In the meantime a regrettable incident has occurred. The Colonial Surgeon of Penang has cancelled the poison-licence of a chemist, who has been in the Straits for twenty years, for selling cocaine in wholesale quantities. The matter is, however, open to appeal to the Governor of the Colony.

**GOVERNMENT MEDICINES.**—The question of the high cost of Government medicines in Ceylon has recently been investigated by the "Times of Ceylon." A correspondent, writing to that paper, asked how Cargills, Ltd., could supply quinine "in bottles" at Rs. 1.50 per oz., as against the Government charge of Rs. 1.60 per oz. "wrapped up in paper." This has been the Government charge for quinine since 1902. In the course of an interview Mr. Cotton, chief storekeeper of the Medical Stores, held the Crown agents directly responsible for the excessive charges for ordinary drugs supplied by the Medical Department to the planting community. The charges, he said, were high. Cargills could cut the Government out in prices for everything. The local Government had to pay the Crown Agents  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. as commission. The Crown Agents charged 50 per cent. higher than anyone else for packing, and the Government were also supposed to get their stores free of duty. Mr. Cotton pointed all this out to the Government in a letter about two years ago, showing that they could on one indent alone have saved 600*l.* sterling if it had not gone through the Crown Agents. Government referred this letter to the Crown Agents, whose defence was that their quality of drugs was the best, their packing was extremely good, and that analytical chemists had to be paid for passing the drugs. But Mr. Cotton asserted that the drugs were not better than those supplied by Cargills, for instance, and as regards the packing he pointed to a bottle of quinine, on which the label was "white," whereas on the same quality of quinine (Howard's) the label was "gold." Mr. Cotton said the Crown Agents procured their drugs from the Society of Apothecaries, London, and he pointed to 54c. being charged for tincture of gentian, as against 33c. charged by Cargills in Colombo.

## French News.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

**THE ENTENTE CORDIALE.**—Mr. Barton Kent (G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., London) was one of the principal guests at the recent dinner offered by the French "Entente Cordiale" Society to the English branch of the same Association, and proposed one of the toasts of the evening.

**DISINFECTION OF BOOKS AND PAPERS.**—A Parisian municipal councillor, M. Marsoulan, has devised a process for disinfecting books, documents, etc., which he offers to present gratis to the Conseil Général (County Council) of the department if they will consent to confide the work to the inmates of his Homes; his idea being to enable his lame and infirm *protégés* to gain an honest living.

**FINIS CORONAT OPUS.**—The placing of the bust of M. Scheurer-Kestner, the chemist, in the lobby of the French Senate, voted recently, is another most *à propos* incident as coming at the time of the final judgment on Dreyfus. It is also a tribute to the moral courage (difficult to estimate at this distance) which the late eminent senator and chemical manufacturer showed in being the first to assert the innocence of the condemned artillery officer.



## Trade Notes.

MESSRS. BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & Co. have obtained a gold medal at the International Exhibition of Hygiene held this summer at the Rotunda, Royal Prater, Vienna.

MESSRS. KAY BROS., LTD., Stockport, have attractive and clever little counter-showcards for their "Vampire" fly-catchers, which chemists can get from them on application.

PROTECTED.—The additions to the P.A.T.A. protected list during July include the following: Curry's ointment, Erasmie perfume, Harvey's veterinary preparations, Hendrie's extract of lilies of the valley, Igmandi water, Kon-Stips, Presto hair-wash, and Rendell's pessaries.

LAWRENCE'S OBAN VISITORS' GUIDE for 1906, which has just been published by Mr. Samuel Lawrence, is, as usual, a comprehensive compilation of the wonderful tours by sea, loch, coach, and railway for which the "Charing Cross of the Highlands" is justly famed, and also a very good advertisement of Lawrence's pharmacy and of the enterprise of the proprietor. We believe Mr. Lawrence will be pleased to send a copy to any brother-chemist who proposes to visit the West Highlands.

NEKSAV is the registered name of a salve for eczema, scurvy, pimples, boils, abscesses, piles, blotches, spots, ulcers, cuts, burns, or wounds and eruptions, which has been introduced by the Toilet Requisite Co., St. Philip's Chambers, Church Street, Birmingham. It is retailed at 10½d. (protected price), and this shows 50 per cent. profit on the wholesale price for a dozen. The makers undertake to re-purchase all surplus stock at the end of twelve months at the invoice-price, providing it does not exceed half the quantity purchased.

## Westminster Wisdom.

(From our Parliamentary Representative.)

### POISONS AND PHARMACY BILL.

This Bill, the second reading of which has been postponed to October 23, the first day of the autumn Session, is seventeenth on the Orders for that day.

Two more petitions for the alteration of the Bill have come in during the week—from Sunderland and Ealing.

### OPIMUM IN BURMAH.

Mr. Allen Baker asked on July 30 for a return of the amount of Indian opium annually consumed in Burmah during the last thirty years.

### WARMLY WELCOMED.

Among the Liberal members who voted with the Government on the third reading of the Education Bill were Mr. Idris and Mr. Batty Langley, both of whom had been strangers to the House for some months. Both members were warmly welcomed.

### PRESERVATIVES IN FOOD.

Replying to Mr. O'Malley respecting the recent case at Brentford with reference to the presence of boric acid in potted ham, Mr. John Burns stated that inquiries with regard to canned foods are being made by officers of the Local Government Board. The whole question of preservatives in food, Mr. Burns added, had been investigated by a Departmental Committee of the Local Government Board, and other branches of the subject were now under consideration.

### INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL.

The Revenue Bill is now law. After having been considered in Committee in the early hours of Thursday last week, as reported in the Supplement to the Summer Issue of the *C. & D.*, the Bill came up on report on the evening of the same day. This stage was passed entirely without discussion, and on Friday the Bill was read a third time in the Commons, and passed. It was then sent up to the Lords, where it received a first reading. On Tuesday the Marquis of Ripon, Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the Upper House, into whose care it had been entrusted, moved its second reading, remarking merely, "This is a purely financial Bill, and I move that it be read a second time." This was agreed to without a dissentient voice being raised. As is usual

with financial measures, the Committee stage of the Bill was formally negatived, and the third reading put down for Tuesday. The measure was then taken almost immediately upon the meeting of the House at half-past four, the third reading agreed to, and the Bill passed into law.

### TRADE-MARKS IN CHINA.

Mr. Louis Tillett (Norwich) some time ago asked the Foreign Secretary when the trade-mark law in China will be brought into operation, whether the regulations proposed in 1904 have been amended, whether traders secure any advantage from now depositing their marks at Shanghai, and whether registration of a trade-mark in China will prevail over a prior use of the same mark. Sir Edward Grey, in a printed reply, on July 26 said:

(1) It is not possible to say when the regulations will come into force. (2) The regulations, as originally drafted, were not satisfactory. Amendments have been proposed by the representatives at Peking of the foreign Powers, and the matter is still under discussion. (3) When his Majesty's Minister at Peking reported that the Chinese Government had agreed to suspend the operation of the regulations until an agreement had been come to with the Governments interested, he stated that the registration office at Shanghai would not be closed to applicants, but that as no marks could be registered this point was of no importance. (4) Pending the conclusion of the negotiations, I am unable to give the information asked for.

## The Week's Poisonings.

ONLY one of the twelve fatalities caused by poisoning which have occurred during the week was a misadventure. An inquest was held at Norwich on July 27 by Mr. S. F. Butcher relative to the death of a nine-weeks-old child, named Jones, who died from the effects of opium-poisoning. The father of the child stated that deceased had had screaming bouts, and his wife obtained a penny-worth of paregoric, which they usually mixed with magnesia, Turkey rhubarb, and manna, steeped in a pint of water. On July 25 the servant asked him for the bottle as the child was screaming, and, thinking it contained the mixture usually made, he gave it to her, and a spoonful of the contents was given to the child, which died the same night. Mr. Dyson, chemist and druggist, of Lee Lane, who supplied the paregoric, was called, and, asked by the Coroner how he came to send the stuff with the suggestion of poison so very difficult to find out on the bottle, Mr. Dyson replied that the bottle bore the usual label. The Coroner: It is a very bad label, and I am not quite sure whether it complies with the Act of Parliament. The Coroner advised Mr. Dyson to do away with such labels, and he said he would.—Two carbolic-acid suicides are reported, the victims being Edward Keogh (36), of York, and Richard Cuffing, of Dunfermline.—John Roberts, of Mountain Ash, committed suicide by taking strychnine. He was formerly a chemist's assistant, and served in the Army Medical Corps through the South African War. Another chemist's assistant, William Hill (40), poisoned himself with strychnine at Aston.—Charles Unsworth died at the Crown Hotel, Lynton, from the effects of morphine, self-administered.—Elizabeth Jane Richardson poisoned herself with ammoniated mercury at Wolverhampton.—At an inquest held before Mr. F. R. Molesworth, Coroner at Middleton, on July 30, relative to the death of Frederick Chadwick (29), a labourer, of that town, who died from the effects of taking vermin-killer, Mr. S. M. Collins, chemist and druggist, Market Place, said he served the deceased with mouse-powder, and complied with the regulations so far as to taking the man's name and address, being satisfied from the deceased's statement that he wanted it in order to get rid of vermin. He believed the powder contained strychnine, and admitted that by the regulations he ought to have known the man or had him introduced to him by somebody. The Coroner said no doubt Mr. Collins would be more careful in future: it would be a warning to him.—William Shaddick, a Barnstaple hawker, poisoned himself with phosphorus-paste.—Daisy Watkins (18), of Tottenham, took spirit of salt, and so did a Hoxton man, named Martin.—Charles Hawker (49), a Camberwell cabman, drank a quantity of nitric acid, and died in great agony.



## Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

### COUNCIL-MEETING.

**R**OUTINE work occupied the short meeting of the Council on Wednesday. Reference was made to the success of the British Pharmaceutical Conference at Birmingham last week, Messrs. Southall, Hagon, and Hobbs voicing the opinions of the delegates. Grants amounting to 79*l.* were made from the Benevolent Fund, and the grant to an annuitant was withdrawn because he has been found unworthy. Miss Renouf was nominated for the Salters' Research Fellowship. Referring to the examiners' report of the recent examinations, the President said he was convinced that the test is not too severe. The Herbarium silver medal has been awarded to Miss Gertrude Holland Wren. It was decided to oppose the grant of a charter to the National Association of Medical Herbalists. A congratulatory address is to be presented on the occasion of the tercentenary of the Aberdeen University in September.

The meeting was held on August 1 at 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C. There were present the President (Mr. R. A. Robinson), the Vice-President (Mr. J. R. Young), the Treasurer (Mr. Walter Hills), and Messrs. C. B. Allen, A. S. Campkin, M. Carteighe, W. L. Currie, W. H. Gibson, R. L. Gifford, A. Hagon, J. F. Harrington, J. Harrison, A. E. Hobbs, C. J. Park, A. Southall, and A. C. Wootton.

The minutes of the previous meeting were taken as read, and confirmed.

### ABSENTEES.

The SECRETARY read a pathetic letter from Mr. Atkins, asking to be excused from being present at the Council-meeting owing to the death of his wife.

The PRESIDENT said he was sure the sympathy of the whole Council was with Mr. Atkins.

Letters were also read from Mr. Storrar, Dr. Symes, and Mr. Cross, who were unable to be at the meeting.

### B.P.C. DELEGATES.

The latter part of the letter from Mr. Cross referred to the Conference and to the princely hospitality of Mr. Thomas Barclay and the Southall family.

Mr. HAGON, as one of the delegates, stated that the attendance was good, and the papers were well up to the average. The hospitality was on a lavish scale, and he specially mentioned Colonel Wyley, of Coventry, and the Worcester chemists as worthy of all praise.

Mr. HOBBS said he considered that chemists owe a debt of gratitude to the Conference, which provides an opportunity for exchange of thought and quiet chats which bring into prominence the difficulties of the pharmacist's life.

Mr. SOUTHALL said the business part of the Conference was very successful. The President (Mr. Naylor) managed the meetings well, and the discussions were very interesting.

The PRESIDENT said he was unable to be present, but was glad to hear that the Conference continues and that the high standard of former years is maintained.

### CANNOT ACCEPT.

The PRESIDENT announced that he had received an invitation to be present at the annual Conference of the German Pharmaceutical Society at Dortmund from August 6 to 9. He regretted being unable to accept the invitation.

### CAN ACCEPT.

Mr. T. H. Powell, Denmark Hill, sent an old engraving of Bedford House, Bloomsbury Square, for the Council's acceptance. The engraving is dated 1813, and represents Bedford House, which formerly stood on the north side of the Square.

The gift was accepted with thanks.

### ELECTIONS.

A number of members and student-associates were restored to their former position in the Society, and two persons were restored to the register of chemists and druggists.

### FINANCE.

Mr. HARRINGTON presented the report of the Finance Committee, of which the following are the main features. During the month the receipts were—

"Pharmaceutical Journal" ...	£315	1	11
Penalties and costs ...	41	7	10
Subscriptions ...	81	7	6
Restoration-fees ...	2	2	0
Registration-fees ...	94	10	0
School-fees ...	9	9	0
Rent and ground-rent ...	78	9	6
	£622	7	9

The amounts recommended for payment are—

On behalf of the "Journal" ...	£815	5	10
Sundries ...	43	16	1
House ...	121	13	5
Law-charges ...	240	1	5
Stationery, etc. ...	29	17	0
Current expenses ...	600	0	0
Salaries, etc. (Aug. and Sep.) ...	1,113	6	8
School and examinations ...	477	11	6

£3,441 11 11

The sum of 2,301*l.* 3*s.* is in hand for this purpose. The balances on the Benevolent Fund accounts were shown as follows:

Current account ...	£970	11	11
Donation account ...	74	9	6
Orphan Fund ...	141	14	3

Mr. Harrington said that the payments are larger than usual, as they represent the requirements of two months. A sum of 100*l.* has been invested from the balance of the Orphan Fund. A special contribution to the Benevolent Fund is 1*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* received from the Birkenhead Association, being the balance of money from the year 1900-1.

The report was adopted.

### BENEVOLENCE.

The report of the Benevolent Fund was taken in committee, after which,

The VICE-PRESIDENT, in moving the adoption of the report, said there were nine cases before the committee. In six cases grants (amounting to 79*l.*) were made. In one of the cases Mr. Albert Cooper, Kensington, has agreed to contribute to make up the sum of 40*l.* per annum. The late Mr. Lucas (Birmingham), who was a candidate at the last election for an annuity, had received a grant, which there was reason to believe had been much appreciated. The annuity of one person has been withdrawn, as the annuitant has been found to be unworthy. The Secretary has seen both the Society's orphans at Watford, and the summer reports from the Headmaster shows that both the boys are doing well and making good progress.

The report was adopted.

### L., M., S., AND H. COMMITTEE.

The TREASURER submitted the report of the Library, Museum, School, and House Committee, which referred to the attendances at the Society's museums and libraries. Messrs. Parkinson's bill for 19*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* was approved. At the suggestion of the Dean, it was agreed that the students of the school who failed in the July Minor should be admitted to a revision class in September without payment. The director of chemical research reported that there had only been one applicant for the Salters' Fellowship—Miss Renouf, the present holder. It was resolved to nominate Miss Renouf for the ensuing session.

The report was adopted.

### APPOINTMENT OF DEMONSTRATORS.

The following appointments were made of demonstrators for the School of Pharmacy: Chemistry, C. H. Warner and J. W. A. Wright; pharmaceuticals, H. M. Harvey; botany, T. G. Hill.

### EXAMINATION-REPORT.

The report on the examinations held last month showed that in London there were 19 candidates for the Major, and



that 11 failed. For the Minor there were 233 candidates: 84 passed and 149 failed. In Scotland both Major candidates passed, while out of 90 Minor candidates 41 passed and 49 failed.

The PRESIDENT, commenting on the failures, said that he is satisfied that the examination is not a too severe test for students who have had a good preliminary education and are well prepared.

Ten diplomas of pharmaceutical chemists were ordered to be sealed.

#### HERBARIUM AWARDS.

It was reported that Professor Green had examined the three herbariums sent in, and recommended that the silver medal be awarded to Miss Gertrude Holland Wren, and that certificates of honour be given to Miss Agnes Sinclair Amos and Archibald Robert Curtis.

This was agreed to.

Messrs. Hampshire and Bell, the Bell Scholars of 1905, were given permission to enter for the Major course at the School of Pharmacy.

#### THE HERBALISTS' CHARTER.

The Privy Council sent a copy of a petition of the National Association of Medical Herbalists of Great Britain for a Royal charter. This has been before the General Purposes Committee, and it was stated that the committee saw no reason for the granting of a charter, but that, on the contrary, great evil might result. It was therefore resolved to protest to the Privy Council against the grant.

The PRESIDENT said the opposition was not on account of jealousy, but in the interests of the public. There would be no advantage in having two bodies granting certificates in materia medica, botany, and pharmacy. It would also be trenching on the functions and privileges of the Society.

Mr. WOOTTON thought it was hardly a matter in which the Society should interfere. The charter will not give herbalists any legal position they do not at present possess. The medical profession have strong reasons for opposing the charter, which the Pharmaceutical Society have not. If the proposed charter gave herbalists any of the privileges reserved to pharmacy by the Pharmacy Acts, the case would be different.

The TREASURER understood that Mr. Wootton on the previous night only objected to the form of the petition to the Privy Council. The public requirements are not such as to want another body likely to entrench on medicine and pharmacy.

The PRESIDENT pointed out that the Association of Herbalists hold examinations twice yearly, and that the Pharmaceutical Society had an absolute right to express an opinion.

Mr. WOOTTON: Certainly, and anybody can amuse himself by holding examinations as long as a legal status is not conferred. If herbalists sell poisons they are amenable to the poison laws.

Mr. CARTEIGHE said that clearly the object of obtaining a charter is to give the examinations a Government value. A charter would give a sanction to what the herbalists are doing.

A resolution permitting the seal of the Society to be attached to the protest was then passed.

#### THE PHARMACY BILL.

The PRESIDENT reported that steps were being taken to interest corporate bodies in the proposal to grant personal titles to impersonal incorporations. Replies have been received from the Royal College of Surgeons, the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, and numerous private dental and legal persons, expressing adherence to the principle. The Government Bill will not be proceeded with this Session, but may be taken in the autumn Session.

#### THE ABERDEEN TERCENTENARY.

The President is to be present at the celebration of the tercentenary of the foundation of Aberdeen University in September. The King is to be present. An address is to be presented from the Pharmaceutical Society, and permission was given to place the seal of the Society on the address. Some local chemists—among them Mr. Tocher, Peterhead—are to entertain the President on his visit to Scotland.

This ended the public business.

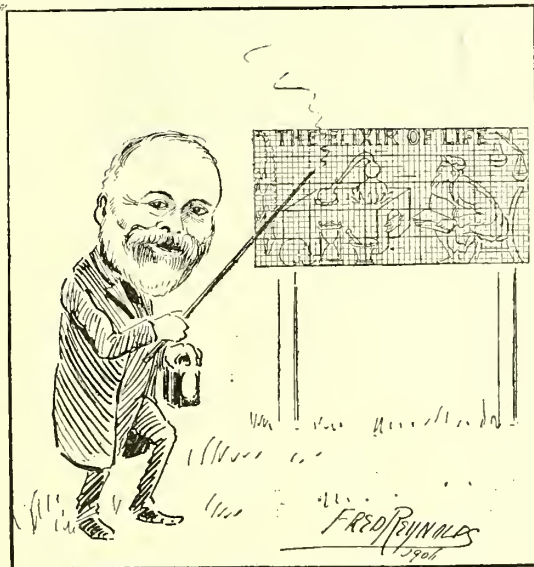
## British Pharmaceutical Conference.

### Echoes from Brum.

FROM the social as well as from other points of view the Conference at Birmingham last week was an undoubted success. There was so much to do and to see that no one had time to be bored. As a matter of fact, if there was a complaint to be heard, it was that one delight followed too quickly upon another. Ladies complained that the omnipresent pictorial postcard to friends at home had to be surreptitiously scribbled at odd moments in trembling and in fear. There was no time to loiter, and the kindly and courteous "Now, then, ladies and gentlemen," from an ever-vigilant member of committee with an eye on the programme to be gone through, spurred them ever onward.

There were many unforgettable functions during the four days, but by general consent the Barclay reception at the Botanic Gardens was voted "the greatest of these." It was quite a unique feature in Conference gatherings, and the affair was carried out on such a superbly lavish scale that the visitors were amazed. The illuminations were very pretty, the refreshments were profuse, and the fireworks were a great feature. "Manchester has a hard job before it to beat this," said one of the many genial Irishmen who lend vivacity to these annual gatherings, and all who heard him agreed. But the Manchester representatives of the party asserted that they were by no means downhearted. The *pièce de résistance* in the firework display was Mr. Barclay's design representing the ancient alchemist watching the preparation of the "Elixir of Life."

Mr. Fred Reynolds has seized upon this incident, and has depicted his version of the affair as it ought to have happened thus:



T. B. HAS A NIGHT OFF.

Thus Barclay paid us compliment,  
For shrewder man none is than he;  
He knows the Orange Supplement,  
And learns much from the C. & D.

And his reward the gratitude  
Of members of the B.P.C.:  
Thanks from the heart; no platitude,  
But genuine spontaneity.

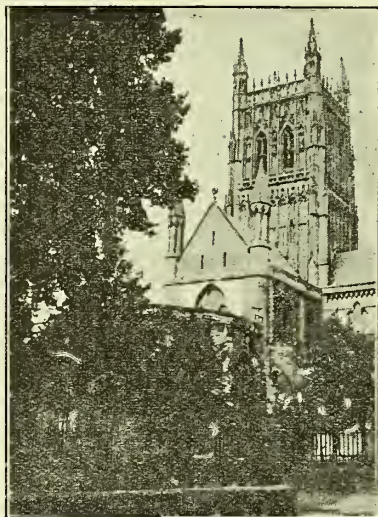
In fairyland we lightly trod,  
With youth and maiden, man and wife,  
While Manchester wailed, "Ichabod,  
Give us the Elixir of Life."

At the Town Hall on the Wednesday afternoon the organ recital by the City organist had to be abandoned. One or two items were performed, but the failure of the hydraulic motive-power connected with the blowing apparatus brought the performance to a sudden termination, much to the regret of the more musical members of the Conference.



An agreeable addition to the amateur musical talent at the Conferences was the *début* this year of Miss Mary R. Watson, of Dublin. Miss Watson (whose brother, Mr. David M. Watson, is a well-known Dublin pharmacist and a member of the Pharmaceutical Council of Ireland) sang charmingly at the smoking-concert in the Grand Hotel on the Monday evening. Miss Watson has a beautifully trained voice, and she will probably be heard more of at future Conferences. Mr. J. H. Franklin is now an established favourite, and the Conference is perhaps inclined to trench too much upon his good nature—which, by the way, seems imperturbable—for the sake of listening to his beautiful tenor voice.

At Worcester the lament was that there was not enough time to inspect fully the beautiful china in the museum of the Royal Porcelain-works. The ladies in particular were disinclined to shorten their visit, and they lingered before the



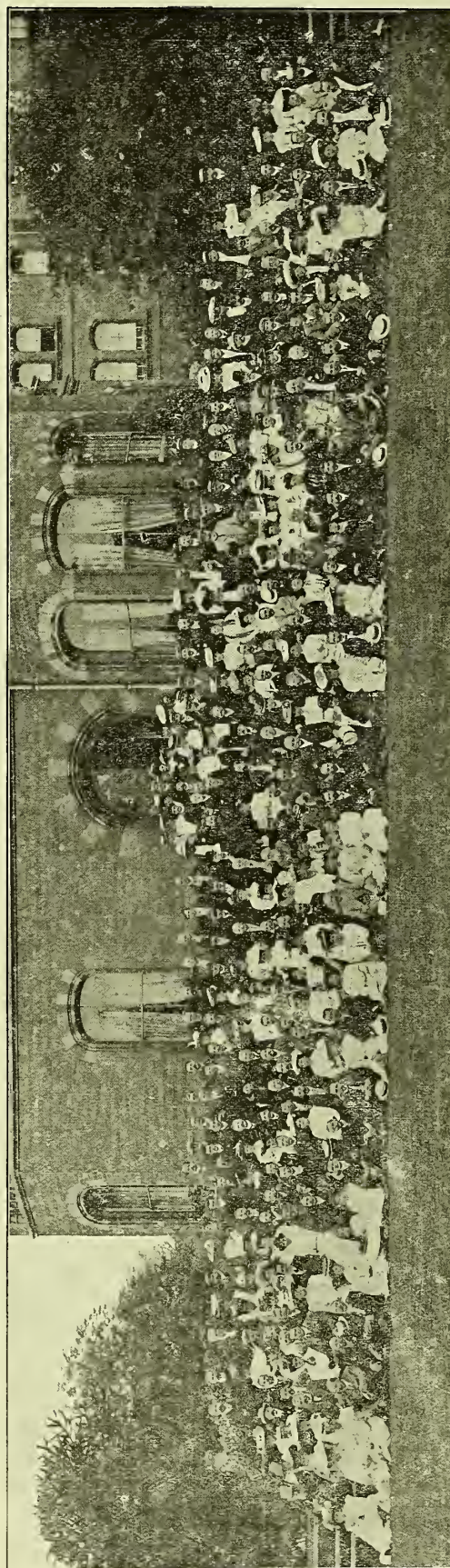
WORCESTER CATHEDRAL.  
(Photo by Mr. Alan Francis.)

beautiful services specially made for Royal and aristocratic houses, and viewed the vases worked in Worcester enamels with a longing eye.

Mr. Thomas Barclay presided at the luncheon, and he was supported by the Mayor of Worcester (Mr. H. A. Leicester), Alderman J. A. Steward, a local chemist and an ex-Mayor of Worcester, the principal officers of the Conference, and members of the local committee. The Chairman gave "The health of the Mayor," and the Mayor in his reply advised the Conference not to make too many restrictions with regard to membership. Mr. Naylor proposed "The Chairman of the Local Committee"—a toast which was received with great enthusiasm, and to which Mr. Barclay replied in a few sentences. Dr. Symes gave public thanks to the Worcester chemists, for whom Alderman Steward responded. "The health of the Ladies" was proposed by Mr. G. D. Beggs as only Mr. Beggs can propose it, and Mr. A. William Southall, in his reply, increased the merriment which Mr. Beggs inaugurated.

Promptly at 2.45 p.m. the refreshed party left on their special train for Malvern. There they found a collection of char-a-bancs, brakes, and waggonettes waiting to convey them to the British Camp and back again to tea at the Imperial Hotel. The drive round the hills, giving kaleidoscopic views of the charming country around Malvern, was much enjoyed. The weather was at its best, and everybody was in holiday mood. Ireland was at its wittiest and prettiest, while Scotland repelled, with the grave humour characteristic of the North, the quips of the Sassenach. Many daring souls climbed to the summit of the Worcestershire Beacon, and viewed the former habitat of Caractacus. Others squatted on the lower heights, what time Mr. W. Wickham discoursed on the geology of the district.

The return to Malvern was by a different route, but it did not seem long to most of us. An occasional yawn from the fairer members of the party betrayed the fact that the time of the five-o'clock repast was at hand. At the Imperial

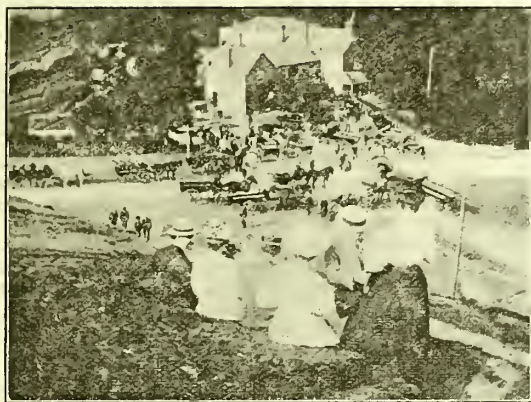


[Photo by T. Bennett, Worcester.]

B.P.C. GROUP, IMPERIAL HOTEL, MALVERN.



Hotel the much-desired tea was waiting. It fulfilled all expectations, and stimulated all to further enjoyment. On the lawn in front of the hotel the photograph (reproduced on p. 210) was taken, and afterwards Mr. Franklin sang "Come into the garden, Maud" so irresistibly that all were fain to linger even after the word had been given to make tracks for

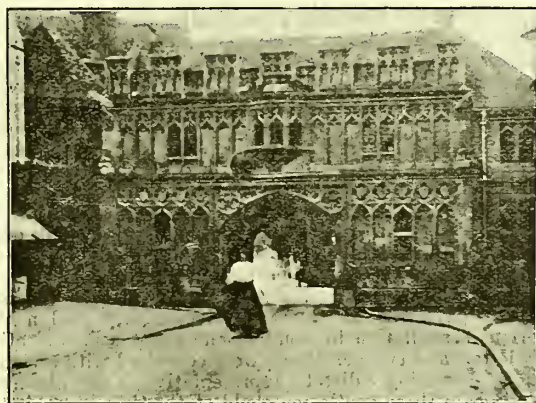


BRITISH CAMP HOTEL, MALVERN.  
(Photo by Mr. Alan Francis.)

the return train. Mr. Tyrer presided at the tea, and enthusiastic thanks were accorded to the local chemists for their excellent arrangements, on the motion of Mr. Wakefield, backed by Mr. Naylor. The Malvern members of the Conference who assisted in making the excursion so successful were Messrs. A. Mander, A. E. Baylis, J. Need, B. Armstrong, W. Harris-Jones, A. W. Gedge, A. Clarke, H. S. Lawton, and E. J. Clark (Malvern Wells). Before leaving the lawn Mr. Charles Thompson was cheered for his excellent generalship, and the party boarded the special once more, reaching Birmingham at about 11 p.m.

\* \* \*

A concert was intended after the return from the excursion on the Thursday evening, but the train was nearly an hour later than was anticipated, and by general consent the concert was abandoned. An unrehearsed incident of a unique character took place in the lounge, however, where many lingered after the labours of the day. Mr. Hobbs, rising suddenly, asked those present to drink "The health of Mr.



OLD GATEWAY, MALVERN.  
(Photo by Mr. Alan Francis.)

Thomas Tyrer," the new President, who entered at the moment. This was done promptly and with much *éclat*. Then Mr. Tyrer made a graceful and touching reply, in which he foreshadowed the tenour and purpose of his address next year. Mr. Tyrer spoke with a simple sincerity and eloquence of the influences which had moulded his career, and wound up by attributing to similar influences the high purpose which was characteristic of the life and work of Mr. Naylor. It was the "higher note," and Mr. Naylor rose to it, speaking with earnestness and feeling of the aims of his life-work. It was a fitting *finale* to a successful gathering, and the spontaneous incident created a profound impression on all who were present.

## Birmingham.

(After R. K.'s latest.)

To make a jujube or a pill  
Is in the chemist's line;  
To make an extract—better still,  
To standardise it fine;  
To probe th' unchallenged alkaloid,  
And lay its nature bare,  
To fill a pharmacæutic void;  
That's why we gathered there.  
With meekness bent beneath the yoke  
That heavy on us lay,  
We harked while learned authors spoke  
Of method and assay;  
Think you we shrank from Slater Price,  
Or held our toil in vain  
When authors gave us sound advice  
And critics gave *them* pain?  
But naught was said in bitterness—  
No wounded author's gall  
Was stirred; though Knight did oft express  
Thoughts unconventional;  
Though awkward questions did besiege  
The victims, furious, fast,  
Or Wright, or Cripps, or Liversege:  
We cheered them all at last.  
We rambled o'er the Lickey Hills,  
Pored o'er *strophanthus* seeds,  
Discussed the faith in herbal pills,  
The malt-imbibers' needs,  
Elusive nitrogen pursued  
Percentages to seize,  
And ancient friendships we renewed  
With "Gerrard on Bougies."  
But now, e'en now, we scarce have learned,  
And much we took on trust;  
But for the end we never yearned  
Nor wallowed in the dust  
Of weariness, for thoughts that stir  
Were theirs, and yours, and mine;  
And now we look to Manchester  
For she hath made the sign.

\* \* \*

Many a well-known pharmacist might have been seen strutting about the corridor of the Grand Hotel on Friday morning, writes a local correspondent, conning a large tome. They all looked vastly pleased, and no wonder, for the volume proved to be the Summer Number of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, containing some admirable portraits of themselves and theirs, and a full report of the proceedings. It was universally acknowledged as a smart piece of journalistic enterprise, and I presume the telegraph must have been largely employed in getting the "copy" in so smartly. That may account for one or two mishaps in the report. I can



## A VETERANS' RACE.

Dr. Symes and Mr. Alfred Southall varied the programme on Thursday in this manner.

only detect two. Mr. Edmund Jones, of Hanley, who spoke on Mr. Liversege's paper, is referred to as "Mr. Jones (Birmingham)"; while the percentage of free ammonia found by Mr. Rutherford Hill in the compound bismuth mixtures he examined was 0.12 instead of 5.12 as printed on p. 185. The latter is palpably a telegraphic error.

\* \* \*

Friday morning was devoted to an inspection of the Technical School (with Dr. Sumpner as guide), the fire-station, and Law Courts; while a party of about twenty went to Stratford-on-Avon to view the venerable and historic relics of the immortal William.



## Federation of Local Pharmaceutical Associations.

THE annual meeting of the Federation was held at the Grand Hotel, Birmingham, on Friday, July 27, at 10 A.M., Mr. Wm. L. Currie (Glasgow) presiding over an attendance of members which numbered twenty-four at the start and seven at the finish. The delegates included Messrs. W. L. Currie, J. P. Gilmour, and John Lothian (Glasgow and West of Scotland Pharmaceutical Association), J. Rutherford Hill and G. H. C. Rowland (Edinburgh District Chemists' Trade Association), J. Hinton Lake and H. Wippell Gadd (Exeter Association of Chemists and Druggists), Harry Kemp and A. J. Pidd (Manchester Pharmaceutical Association), Charles Thompson and Jeffrey Poole (Midland Pharmaceutical Association), F. J. Gibson (Wolverhampton Chemists' Association), H. E. Boorne (Bristol Pharmaceutical Association), H. Antcliffe (Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society), J. C. Pentney (London Chemists' Association), J. A. Thomas (Cheltenham Chemists' Association), John Hutton (Forfarshire and District Chemists' Association), Edmund Jones (North Staffs Chemists' Association), A. E. Hobbs (Tunbridge Wells and District Chemists' Association), R. Feaver Clarke (North Kent Chemists' Association), J. H. Mather (Guildford and District Chemists' Association), Albert Hagon (Cardiff Pharmaceutical Association), R. P. Rees (Dowlais), and F. W. Ashton (London).

The Secretary (Mr. H. W. Gadd) read the circular convening the meeting.

### ANNUAL REPORTS.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report (*C. & D.*, July 14 and 21), referred to the death of Mr. Watson-Will, the former Secretary and Treasurer, and it was agreed to send a letter of condolence to Mrs. Watson-Will. Mr. Currie then referred to the paragraphs in the report on a "certain proprietary wine containing a scheduled poisonous alkaloid [which] was not generally treated as being subject to the provisions of the Pharmacy Act," and on the "wide prevalence of the custom of unqualified vendors of veterinary poisons selling proprietary preparations containing scheduled poisons at local shows and fairs." Both these subjects, he said, had been referred to the Law Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society; and he was in a position to say that it is considered advisable in the present state of pharmaceutical legislation that no steps should be taken, as it is not thought desirable to stir up further strife or further opposition to the Bill. (Hear, hear.) The question of co-operative trading had been discussed, and no doubt something would emerge from the position which had been taken to further the extension and development of business upon the co-operative principle. After a reference to the action of the Executive with regard to Parliamentary representation, the Chairman spoke of the strength of the Federation, and as to its general work said there had not been that amount of progress which might reasonably be expected from a body representing two thousand chemists in business, and it was a matter of serious regret to Mr. Gadd and himself that there was not that amount of enthusiasm throughout the country which might be expected. He complained that members are negligent in answering correspondence, which greatly increases the work of the Secretary. Mr. Gadd had done his work splendidly, and he had a difficult task in filling the shoes of Mr. Watson-Will. The Chairman concluded with a brief reference to the loss Mr. R. Feaver Clarke had sustained in the death of his wife, and a vote of sympathy with him was passed.

Mr. H. Antcliffe (Sheffield) seconded the motion.

Mr. Kemp (Manchester) directed attention to the paragraph which suggested the possibility of an arrangement being made with the Chemists' Defence Association for the continuance of the work of the Federation. Loth as he was to do so, he must acknowledge that it was impossible with the amount of support they now had to continue the work of the Federation on present lines.

The Chairman suggested that Mr. Kemp might reserve his remarks till item 5, relating to the future policy and organisation of the Federation, was reached, and thereafter the report was adopted.

Mr. Gadd submitted the financial statement, and said he

was not at all anxious about what appeared to be the big balance of 14*l.* 8*s.* due to the Hon. Treasurer.

Mr. Rutherford Hill (Edinburgh) seconded the adoption of the financial statement, which was approved.

### PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION FUND.

The Secretary stated that the Executive had been ceaselessly worrying associations throughout the country during the year to discuss this important question. Twenty-eight acceded to that request out of eighty-five, and of these seventeen approved of the principle and eleven practically disapproved, or said that it was inexpedient at the moment. One or two of the associations had actually collected money, although one association only had remitted that money. He asked what was to be done with it.

Mr. J. P. Gilmour (Glasgow) moved that the Association be consulted as to the application of the money. If they were generous enough to allow the Federation to use it for general purposes, well and good, otherwise it should be returned.

Mr. Edmund Jones (Hanley) did not agree with this suggestion, although he thought there was no likelihood of this scheme being proceeded with.

Mr. Rutherford Hill (Edinburgh) supported Mr. Gilmour. There ought to be no false impression about this fund. They had secured the return of two registered chemists in Mr. Winfrey and Mr. Idris, to the great satisfaction of chemists. They had thus secured the main object in the mind of the Federation. It was a great disappointment that Mr. Idris met with a serious motor accident, but he learned from Mr. Idris, jun., that his father was progressing to full restoration of health, and that they might at an early date expect to have his most valuable services on their behalf in the House of Commons. Had there been the necessity, as they anticipated, for a special Parliamentary fund, he had no doubt the pharmacists of Great Britain would have been equal to the occasion.

Mr. Edmund Jones moved, as an amendment, that as the scheme was not likely to be proceeded with, and as they had secured the return of Mr. Winfrey and Mr. Idris, the money be returned to the Association subscribing it.

Mr. Gilmour remarked that as there was practically no difference between Mr. Jones's proposition and his own, he was quite willing to accept the amendment.

Mr. Pentney (London) counselled caution before taking any step of this kind. Suppose, he said, in the autumn the Government Bill was passed. This would only mark the commencement of the necessity of having some direct representative in Parliament. Mr. Winfrey was a member of the Government, and was not so get-at-able or usable as a private member. Unfortunately, Mr. Idris would not be back, he was afraid, to play the important part he would otherwise have taken in the discussion. He did not see that it was practicable to carry out this scheme in the existing state of the Federation, but certainly it ought not to be lost sight of altogether. He would like to see Mr. Robinson and Mr. Glyn-Jones in the House.

The Chairman said this matter had received the most careful attention of the Executive. They had a very serious consultation in London, and many communications by letter, and two gentlemen were consulted with a view to their becoming direct representatives of pharmacy. Neither of these gentlemen could at the time agree, but he believed the time might come when one, if not both of them, could be induced to come out. When that time did arrive, then would be the moment to prosecute with the greatest ability and vigour they possessed the idea of a Parliamentary representation fund. The Chairman proceeded to speak of the able manner in which Mr. Idris and Mr. Winfrey have represented the interests of chemists, and regretted that associations had not taken up this subject with the enthusiasm the Executive expected. They had done their best in getting at the opinion of the associations throughout the country, and he would now return this money—not, however, losing sight of the subject.

After some further discussion by Messrs. Gadd, Antcliffe, Boorne, and Pentney, Mr. Jones's amendment was put as the only motion before the meeting, and agreed to.



## POLICY AND ORGANISATION.

A long discussion took place on the future policy and organisation of the Federation, foreshadowed in the report. The Chairman opened it by saying that the Executive had not approached, nor had it thought of approaching, the Chemists' Defence Association. He submitted that the Federation had justified its existence by stimulating local associations and helping them in their work. It had even stimulated the Pharmaceutical Society to greater activity, especially in local organisation. As a member of the Pharmaceutical Council he knew what influence the Federation had had, and he assured the members that there is nothing savouring of antagonism between the two bodies. It might be that a time would come when the Federation would have served its purpose and could safely retire, the Society doing what it at present does; but until then the work of the Federation ought to go on, and the Executive wished some scheme devised whereby the work could be carried on with greater efficiency. It was not in the mind of the Executive that they should amalgamate with any outside body. (Applause.)

Mr. Kemp was glad to be assured that there was no intention of transferring the influence of the Federation to any other body. He was led to fear that something had been done in this direction. He agreed that the Federation had justified its existence, but, owing to the lack of interest, to apathy, and other causes, it had failed to exercise that influence which they had every reason to expect from it some time ago. He thought that the whole question of the future of the Federation should be seriously discussed during the next few months, with the idea of suggesting some such proposal to the Pharmaceutical Council—to have the Federation made a more energetic and serviceable organisation by having it coupled up with the Pharmaceutical Society.

Mr. Pentney said he would be very sorry indeed to see the Federation succumb. It should exist as a distinct organisation. There was work for it to do which he did not think the Pharmaceutical Society could do—for instance, in the matter of the deputation to Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., in which a certain Association had asked the London Chemists' Association to help them. Again, in regard to Parliamentary work, his feeling was that the Federation should not be the London chemists alone. He moved—

That a committee be formed to discuss the question of consolidating and increasing the usefulness of the Federation.

Mr. R. Feaver Clarke, after acknowledging the vote of sympathy with him, added his assurance to that of the Chairman that the Executive had done nothing to sell the birthright of the Federation. He was pleased to hear Mr. Pentney's remarks, and suggested—

That a special committee, consisting of the President of the Pharmaceutical Society, Mr. Glyn-Jones, Mr. Kemp (Manchester), and Mr. Jones (N. Staffordshire), be appointed to confer with the officers of the Federation with a view to investigating whether the need of such an organisation exists, and, if so, what steps are necessary to enable it successfully to exercise the functions required of it.

Mr. Pentney expressed his willingness to substitute this motion for his, and Mr. Clarke thereupon seconded it.

Mr. E. Jones thought interest in the work of the Federation might be increased on the lines suggested by Mr. Pentney. They had appealed to the sentiment of the associations: let them now appeal to their vanity. For this reason he suggested an extension of the Council of the Federation, so that it would consist of one representative from each affiliated association, and that the Executive be elected by these representatives.

Mr. Gadd: That is done now.

Mr. Jones thought it might be enlarged on the lines suggested. The number of the Executive might be increased to eight or ten. The associations of course would elect their own representative on the Council.

Mr. Gilmour moved a direct negative to the proposition. He agreed with those speakers who disputed the suggestion that the Federation was necessarily in a state of decay. He was sorry some parts of the report were apologetic; there was no need for apology at all. They could not

always be working at high pressure. He did not approve of the idea that they should enter upon grandiose schemes, Parliamentary or otherwise. He admitted there was sometimes a danger of overlapping, but he disputed the statement that their objects were akin to those of the Chemists' Defence Association. The Federation had done good work. If the past year had not been so fertile as earlier years, that was because circumstances had arisen which devolved a great part of their work on the Pharmaceutical Society. The idea of having a large General Purposes Committee with a provincial representation was, he thought, quite hopeless. He did not like the idea of dealings with other associations where they appeared in a humble and suppliant position, as if they were in a precarious state. They were in quite a healthy state, with the prospect of a long life, and he dissented altogether from the view that the Executive should consider some scheme for improving the organisation or efficiency of the Federation. They had absolutely no power to bind the President of the Pharmaceutical Society or Mr. Glyn-Jones, and it would be presumptuous to appoint these gentlemen on a committee of this kind.

Mr. Lake seconded Mr. Gilmour's amendment.

Mr. Antcliffe was disposed to support Mr. Pentney, though he was obliged to Mr. Gilmour for his expression of confidence in the committee. No harm, however, could result from the appointment of a consultative committee.

Mr. Hagon (Cardiff) thought the matter might be left to the Executive Committee, who might have power to call in any gentleman they chose for consultation.

Mr. Pentney was sorry Mr. Gilmour did not think a little more imperially, and withdrew his suggestion about a second secretary.

A vote was then taken. Five voted for Mr. Gilmour's amendment and six against. In order to safeguard the Scotch interest Mr. Gilmour moved that the committee include one Scotch representative; but he did not press this, as he was assured a Scotch representative would be on the Executive. A vote was then taken on Mr. Pentney's proposal, which was carried by six votes to three.

## INTERCHANGE OF MEMBERSHIP.

On behalf of Cheltenham and District Association Mr. Thomas moved—

That the Federation arrange a system of interchange of membership, whereby a member of any affiliated association changing his residence, and going to another town where there is an affiliated association, may be entitled to membership of such association until the expiration of the financial year.

Mr. Thomas said it was only intended that the resolution should take effect provided the member had already paid his subscription to the Association he had left.

Mr. Antcliffe seconded, and the motion was accepted unanimously, the Chairman observing that it would tend to further the interests of the associations all over the country.

## "MAY" OR "SHALL."

Mr. Pentney moved—

That, in addition to the annual meeting held in Conference week, a meeting of the Federation shall be held in London each year, if possible, at the Chemists' Exhibition.

The Chairman said the Executive viewed the proposal favourably.—Mr. Thomas seconded.—Mr. Gilmour moved, as an amendment, that the word "may" should be substituted for "shall," but Mr. Pentney's proposition was carried by four votes to three.

It was agreed to send a representative to the recently formed Town Tenants' League, and pay a subscription of one guinea a year.

## ELECTIONS.

Mr. Gilmour moved the re-election of the Executive—viz., Messrs. W. L. Currie, Glasgow; H. Antcliffe, Sheffield; R. Feaver Clarke, Gravesend; and H. Wippell Gadd, Exeter (Hon. Secretary and Treasurer), with the addition of Mr. R. Haselwood Jones, London. Mr. E. Jones seconded, and the motion was agreed to.—The Chairman acknowledged it as a vote of confidence, and Mr. Gadd also added a word of thanks.

Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones and Mr. W. Johnston were re-elected auditors, and with this the meeting terminated.



## Births.

ALCOCK.—At Broomhill, Sheffield, on July 23, the wife of J. Elsworth Alcock, pharmaceutical chemist, of a daughter, stillborn.

COLLINS.—At Springbank, Pontefract, on July 30, the wife of Alfred Collins, chemist and optician, of a son.

LEE.—At Barton-on-Humber, on July 28, the wife of John Cuthbert Lee, chemist and druggist, of a daughter.

## Marriages.

DAVIE—THOMSON.—At the Woodside Hotel, Doune, on July 28, Frederick Henry Foster, chemist and ironfounder, Stirling, to Margaret, only daughter of Mr. Walter Thomson, chemist and druggist, Doune.

DOBBS—HOOD.—At Coldstream, on July 27, by the Rev. James Rutherford, B.D., Craigmillar Park U.F. Church, Leonard Dobbs, Ph.D., to Margaret Aitchison, younger daughter of Mr. Thomas Hood, Coldstream.

## Deaths.

FOSTER.—At The Firs, Yelverton, near Plymouth, on July 28, Mr. Frederick Henry Foster, chemist and druggist, senior partner in the firm of Foster & Son, chemists, Bank of England Place, Plymouth, aged seventy-six. Mr. Foster was well known in the Three Towns, where he was highly esteemed and respected. For over forty years he carried on business in Bank of England Place, opening the business as a branch of Mr. Rendall's homœopathic establishment at Torquay. Mr. Foster subsequently purchased the business, and, with Dr. Neild, he founded the Plymouth Dispensary, when it was situated over his shop. Mr. Foster was a staunch adherent of homœopathic principles of medicine. He died of pneumonia. Mrs. Foster, a son, and a daughter survive him. The son, Mr. E. L. Foster, has had charge of the business for some time.

FUGEMAN.—At the Pines, Kelling Heath, Norfolk, on July 21, Mr. Alfred Albert Fugeman, of J. Edmunds & Co., Ltd., chemists, Kingsland, N.E. Mr. Fugeman married on September 20, 1905, Miss Barbara L. Edmunds, daughter of Mr. John Edmunds, chemist, 33 High Street, Kingsland, whose business he purchased two or three years ago. This business will be continued on Mrs. Fugeman's behalf.

KING.—At 140, Marchmont Road, Edinburgh, on July 28, Mr. Frederick King, chemist and druggist, aged thirty-nine. Mr. King's death occurred rather suddenly. After a game at golf he had to run for a train and caught a chill, which developed into pneumonia and terminated fatally. Mr. King passed the minor examination in April 1888, and entered into partnership with his father, Mr. William King, at 142 Marchmont Road. For some time past he had had the sole charge of the business, as his father is incapacitated through blindness.

LUCAS.—At Gladstone Road, Birmingham, on July 23, Mr. Joseph Lucas, pharmaceutical chemist, aged seventy-eight. Mr. Lucas as a youth entered the dispensary of Dr. Spratley in Union Street, and after an experience of seven years became dispenser to Dr. Wood, of Tamworth. Five years later he returned to the Birmingham Dispensary, and about 1864, having in the meantime acquired the qualification of a pharmaceutical chemist, he commenced business in Colmore Row, the shop having since been pulled down in connection with the street improvements. It may be mentioned that, in addition to a dispensary experience, Mr. Lucas studied chemistry as a student of the Midland Institute classes, and in January 1857 was awarded a first-class certificate of merit in chemistry. He took an active interest in the formation of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, was for many years Treasurer of the Midland Counties Chemists' Association, and for two years (1882 and 1883) occupied the position of President. In 1889 Mr. Lucas retired from business owing to an injury to the leg caused by falling down a coal-shoot nearly thirty years before. He was widely esteemed. The funeral took place on July 25 at Brantwood End Cemetery, King's Heath. Mr. Radford

was present as representing the British Pharmaceutical Conference.

OLDFIELD.—At Russell Street, Eccles (Lancs.), on July 24, Mr. Frederick Oldfield, chemist and druggist, aged sixty. Mr. Oldfield, who had been ill for a long time, was a native of Stockport, but was apprenticed to his uncle, Mr. Brown, chemist and druggist, Albert Street, Eccles. To this business Mr. Oldfield ultimately succeeded, retiring about six years ago. He was one of the original members of the Eccles Town Council.

SMITH.—Mr. Eldred Noble Smith, F.R.C.S., who died on July 10, aged fifty-nine, was the brother of Mr. A. Percy Smith (Messrs. Arthur & Co., manufacturing chemists, Ogle Street, London, W.). Mr. Noble Smith was one of the leading orthopædic surgeons in London.

TURKINGTON.—At Cookstown, on July 30, Mr. Samuel Turkington, chemist and druggist. Mr. Turkington served his apprenticeship with the late Dr. Charles, Cookstown, and afterwards obtained experience in Belfast before starting in business on his own account. He had for many years taken an active interest in pharmaceutical affairs in connection with the Chemists' and Druggists' Society, and was formerly a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland. The cause of death was heart-failure. Mr. Turkington leaves a son and a daughter.

## Business Changes.

MR. B. R. REYNOLDS, chemist and druggist, has recently opened a business in Queen Street, Cardiff.

MR. C. BARNETT, formerly of Cleethorpes, has opened a business at Market Place, Uppingham.

MR. E. T. RICH, chemist and druggist, has acquired the business of Mr. W. E. Williams at Bridgend, Glam.

MR. K. NIXON, chemist and druggist, Hucknall Torkard, has acquired the business of the late Mr. J. H. Golland at Kegworth, near Derby.

MR. H. A. SUMNER, chemist and druggist, has purchased the business at 53 Westgate Street, Gloucester, formerly carried on by Mr. Reuben Hird.

MR. J. W. NORMANSELL, pharmaceutical chemist, has taken over the business, at Calne, lately belonging to Mr. F. Strawson, chemist and druggist.

MR. A. A. SENIOR, chemist and druggist, has acquired the business formerly carried on by Mr. A. B. Withers at 15 St. Margaret's Street, Canterbury.

MR. W. E. HUMPHREY, chemist and druggist, late of Sutton, Isle of Ely, has purchased the business formerly carried on by Mr. C. Barnett, chemist and druggist, at Cleethorpes.

OWING to the retirement of Mr. F. E. Barnes from the business of Messrs. Jenkin & Phillips, drug-brokers, 14 Mincing Lane, London, E.C., arrangements have been made with Messrs. F. W. Bowyer & Bartleet, of 147 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C., to take over the business as from July 30. This part of the business will be conducted by Mr. W. S. Phillips, assisted by Mr. W. A. Gray and Mr. A. C. Roper.

## Information Wanted.

Inquiries for the names and addresses of manufacturers, or other trade information, not traceable by reference to the advertisement-pages of "The Chemist and Druggist" and the "C. & D. Diary," or not filed in our private register, are inserted here free of charge. Postcard or other replies to any of the above inquiries (addressed to the Editor "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.) will be esteemed.

112/10. Makers of Cooper's sarsaparilla.

114/51. Makers of medicated toilet-paper.

109/15. Makers of "Marmotte" bathing-caps.

105/48. Who makes the "King's Own" horn combs, or where can they be obtained?

109/15. Makers of silver and bronze plaques such as are awarded in photographic competitions.

98/9. Can any reader recommend a machine for applying gum to sheets of medicine-stamps? Batches of 2,000 and 3,000 sheets are required to be gummed.



## Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

### One Characteristic

of the B.P.C. meetings is their deadly uniformity. For forty years every programme has been a counterpart of every preceding programme. The presidential address, the papers, and the discussions, though they necessarily vary in their ingredients, are made to look as much like each other as one five-grain pill looks like another; while the formalities, such as the reception of delegates, the election of officers, the choice of the next place of assembly, and the votes of thanks, might all be effected by turning a handle, so exactly do they fit the moulds designed for them. Quite likely the patterns cannot be improved, but to some minds a sacrifice of perfection is preferable to eternal monotony. The finances of the Conference have afforded a shade of variety in recent years, but the annual deficit and the undiscourageable treasurer are by this time acquiring a prescriptive footing among the recognised ceremonies. Perhaps it was out of sheer weariness of invariability that the proposal to alter the rate of subscription from 7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. was made; an innovation admirably calculated to ensure a more select membership.

### The President's Address,

full of pharmaceutical meat as it was, offers but few openings for comment. Critical summaries of modern researches into the composition and action of important drugs, such as Mr. Naylor presented, which must have cost considerable labour to compile, are of unquestionable permanent value, and form an appropriate material for such an occasion. Possibly, however, the inferences which the President appears to have drawn from his survey may be open to a few words of discussion. It is correct to say "appears to have drawn," for it is fair to observe that in strict language no inferences at all were drawn. But Mr. Naylor confessed to having certain thoughts simmering in his mind, and Mr. Druce, who proposed a vote of thanks to him, did draw inferences. As I interpret the simmering ideas and the Oxonian deductions, I am asked to accept the views that the summaries given are samples of the work of pharmacists; that really good pharmacists are thus aiming to obey "the rubric of the Conference" by providing medicines of the highest quality; that during the past twenty-five years they have largely succeeded in these efforts; and that it is only reasonable that they should charge a little higher for their products than others who are content to supply preparations of second and third rate quality. The theory and the suggestions are pretty, and it would be a pleasure to be able to adopt them; but it is not by any means certain that the argument could be justified step by step. First, I doubt whether among all the workers quoted, from aloes to veratrine, there is a single one who keeps a shop; secondly, I am afraid, if it be the fact that the quality of drugs has improved so much of late, that this is due as much to the constable as to the Conference; and, thirdly, I am not convinced that fancy prices in pharmacy are a necessary criterion of high quality. It is the high-price gentlemen who afford the comparison on which our keenest competitors thrive. But there are twenty times as many chemists in these days who charge what are called store prices, and evidence is wanting to prove that these are not on the average as conscientiously particular as their more fashionable brethren about the quality of their medicines.

### Mr. Barclay's Statistics,

illustrative of the conditions of pharmacy in Birmingham, strike a cold shudder through the drug soul, especially when it is realised that Birmingham is

probably typical of most of our large cities. The reports are not perfectly clear, but, as I understand the figures given, there were in 1886—only twenty years ago—188 qualified chemists keeping open shop on their own account in the Midland metropolis, which had then a population of 535,000. Now, with the population increased to 780,000, the qualified chemists with shops of their own number only 148, while there are, besides, companies with headquarters in distant places owning one thirteen and the other eight shops, and, in addition, one individual, presumably a chemist in the city, carrying on six shops. No doubt there are also in Birmingham, though Mr. Barclay does not allude to them, a number of pharmaceutical departments in grocery and drapery concerns, as there are in London and other populous places. It may be that all these shops and departments are managed by qualified chemists, but even so we cannot contemplate the way pharmacy is drifting in this country without consternation. Nor is it good for society generally that men certified to be fit for the duties of citizenship should be retained in positions of dependency for the benefit of unqualified and often absent capitalistic proprietors. This it is which is destroying whatever there may have been above mere buying and selling in our occupation, and which in its more general aspect is one of the influences undermining the substantiality of that middle class which has done so much for our civic, social, religious, and educational welfare.

### Mr. Coroner Troutbeck's Advice,

offered at the inquest on a child who had died from eating some Easton's-syrup tablets, that medicines of that character ought to be supplied in distinctive packages, deserves endorsement by the retail vendors of these articles; and it may be hoped will be promptly adopted by all makers of compressed drugs. Strychnine and arsenical compounds are always dangerous, no matter by what innocent names they may be called; and the risk is increased when the medicines look like sweetmeats. If an octagonal bottle, a red carton, and an explanatory label "alarm people" into keeping such remedies under lock and key, so much the better. In any case it is the retail pharmacist upon whom the responsibility rests, and it is for him to insist on reasonable precautions.

### The Pound per Pound

South African Customs-duty on secret pills imported in bulk seems hardly like serious legislation. If intended as a protective measure it is bound to fail, for it would never pay any patent-pill proprietor to set up a factory for South Africa exclusively. Probably it was voted for with the idea of punishing or handicapping these proprietors. It will have this effect, but they will still get their products in under the 25-per-cent. duty, and they will square on their reduced profits by reducing their advertising expenditure in the Colonies.

### The Comptroller of the Mint

has thought it worth while to ascertain "how far the summer holidays affect the transfer of silver coin from one locality to another." The result of his investigation is given in his recently published annual report. It appears that on June 30, 1905, London banks held 1,490,926*l.* in silver coins; on September 30 their stock of this kind of bullion was reduced to 1,195,331*l.* Provincial banks in England dropped in the aggregate 360,000*l.* worth of silver in the same period, though it was found that among them eleven coast counties and Westmorland benefited. Wales was 21,000*l.* to the bad, but Scotch banks absorbed 26,000*l.*, and Irish banks 1,500*l.* only of the missing silver. The inquiry seems a particularly useless one, especially as silver only is dealt with. Surely the Comptroller does not suppose that tourists carry their expenses in that metal principally. But what became of the 300,000*l.* worth of silver which had thus taken to itself wings? Only 27,500*l.* is accounted for. Travellers to the Continent certainly did not take it. So it must be that in the three summer months there is more in circulation.



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## Editorial Comments.

### A Science Review.

YORK is the birthplace of the British Association, and this year is the seventy-fifth anniversary of its foundation. So it is appropriate that the 1906 meeting should be held in the ancient city. It opened on Wednesday evening with

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an address from the President, Professor E. Ray Lankester, M.A., LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., F.L.S., Director of the Natural History Departments of the British Museum. The address was a review of the progress of science during the past twenty-five years, and presumably was a popular discourse, or intended to be so. When Lord Avebury presided over the Association at the Jubilee meeting held in York he devoted his address to a *résumé* of the progress of science during the half-century of the Association's existence, and Professor Lankester stated that he followed Lord Avebury's example. We confess we do not see the occasion for it, and the custom hitherto has been for distinguished scientists who reach the presidential chair of the British Association to deal with subjects in which they have specialised. That is one reason why a specialist like this year's President should not copy so distinguished a dilettante as Lord Avebury—a master of generalisation who also had justification in time for glancing over the whole domain of science since the formation of the Association. A jubilee year naturally calls for reminiscence; but is there any particular reason why Professor Lankester should this year "give an outline of the advancement of science in the past twenty-five years"? There it is, nevertheless, in forty octavo pages, of which the first two are introductory, and we do not think that thirty-eight pages are too many in which to summarise scientific progress during the past twenty-five years, especially as the last six pages are devoted to the second part of the subject—viz., "The Advancement of Science as Measured by the Support given to it by Public Funds, and the Respect Accorded to Scientific Work by the British Government and the Community at Large." This reduces the real progress to thirty-two octavo pages. It is interesting to analyse Professor Lankester's *résumé*, which works out thus:

Explanation	...	...	...	1 page
New chemical elements	...	...	...	9 pages
The first page chiefly about argon and its congeners, the rest about radio-activity.				
Wireless telegraphy	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ page
High and low temperatures	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ page
Progress in chemistry	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ page
Astronomy	...	...	...	less than 2 pages
Geology	...	...	...	$\frac{2}{3}$ page
Animal and vegetable morphography, about	...	...	...	4 pages
Physiology of plants and animals	...	...	...	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pages
Psychology	...	...	...	2 pages
Darwinism	...	...	...	5 pages
Disease	...	...	...	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ pages
Chiefly an account of Metschnikoff's observations on phagocytosis and filarial diseases. In the latter most credit is given to Major Ross without reference to Sir Patrick Manson, the Major's Gamaliel.				

This cannot be regarded as a correct measure of scientific progress during the past twenty-five years, but it is gratifying to observe that Professor Lankester recognises the fact, for in a footnote he says:

I had at first intended to give in this address a more detailed and technical statement of the progress of science than I have found possible when actually engaged in its preparation. The limits of time and space render any such survey on this occasion impossible, and, moreover, the patience of even the general meeting of the British Association cannot be considered as unlimited. With a view to the preparation of a more detailed review, I had asked a number of friends and colleagues to send me notes on the progress and tendency in their own particular branches of science. They responded with the greatest generosity and unselfishness. I must entirely disclaim for them any responsibility for the brief detached statements made in the address. At the same time I should wish to thank them here by name for their most kind and timely help. They are: Sir William Ramsay, Professor Soddy, Professor H. H. Turner, Professor Marr, Professor Haddon, Dr. Smith Woodward, Professor Sherington, Professor Farmer, Professor Vines, Mr. D. Scott, Professor Meldola, Mr. Macdougall, Professor Poulton, Mr. C. V. Boys, Colonel MacMahon, and Professor Mackinder.

Which speaks volumes. We do not attempt to follow Professor Lankester in the details of his "progress." That necessarily must be a record of the things that particularly strike an individual, and the individual is the cosmogony of his experience and likings; therefore, when an occasion arises in which he finds himself for the moment at the head of the scientific thought of his country, the best service he can do to those who have placed him in that position—men in all branches of science—is to give them of the best in his own domain. This Professor Lankester has not done in an ideal manner.

## Government Chemistry.

Work in the Government laboratories at Clement's Inn Passage and the Customs House is on the increase. Dr. T. E. Thorpe, C.B., F.R.S., the "principal chemist," in his report for the year which ended on March 31, 1906, gives the following figures:

Analyses and examinations at Clement's Inn	106,799
Analyses and examinations at Customs House	52,140
Samples tested at Excise stations	19,402
Samples tested at Customs stations	136,894

The increase at Clement's Inn Passage over the preceding year was 18,042, and at the Customs House 2,389. The analyses and examinations at the laboratories number 158,939. A goodly proportion of these are such physical determinations as specific gravities, but the report does not indicate all these. In the Customs department at least 19,963 out of 52,140 tests were of that nature. We are interested in the figures in view of the fact that the laboratory staff numbers ninety-seven (including the principal), and the samples examined give 1,680 per annum to each one. These figures indicate that the chemists are kept busy, but this all depends upon the nature of the work they do. Some of it is so onerous that it cannot be reckoned numerically; for sometimes the result of a single analysis brings in to the Revenue as much as would pay the salary of the principal. Glancing at the Customs work, we find the following figures for samples examined which pertain to our business:

Lime and other fruit juices	...	634
Drugs, medicinal, and toilet preparations	...	2,054
Flavouring-essences, essential oils, and perfumery	...	1,506
Soaps, fats, and oils, including cocoa-butter	...	258
Chloroform, chloral hydrate, and collodion	...	13
Ethers—acetic, butyric, sulphuric, etc.	...	60
Ethyl bromide, chloride, iodide	...	27
Chemicals not enumerated	...	1,012

Dr. Thorpe mentions that "wood spirit when purified so as to be potable is liable to the same duty as ordinary spirit.

Out of 192 samples examined, 20, or about 10 per cent., were found to be potable and charged with duty accordingly." In the previous year 31 samples were found to be dutiable. It may be useful to explain that in 1898 the Revenue authorities got nervous about threatened importations of purified wood spirit and in the Revenue Act of that year scheduled methylic alcohol prepared for use for a beverage as a forbidden article. The Spirits Act, 1880, is thus made to include methylic alcohol with methylated spirits, and enforces a penalty of 100% and forfeiture of the alcohols should any person be found to have prepared either pure enough for drinking or mixed with potable medicines. Dr. Thorpe's remark about duty (11s. 5d. per proof gal.) charged on twenty samples imported raises two interesting questions. One is, "Under what authority is a Customs-duty charged?" and the other, "What becomes of this dutiable and drinkable wood spirit?" The Spirits Act, as amended by the Revenue Act of 1898, says that purified



wood spirit is forfeitable. But if duty can legally be charged upon such spirit its possession is not illegal. According to the law, if a person prepares any methylated spirits or uses such spirits in the preparation of any article capable of being used wholly or partially as a beverage or internally as a medicine, it is forfeitable. What conclusion can be arrived at from this state of things? If a person is not allowed to purify wood spirit so as to make it potable, how comes it that the Revenue authorities do allow such spirit to be in possession of a person? Dr. Thorpe does not state the number of proof gallons of dutiable purified methylic alcohol represented by the ten samples analysed by him, but, whether large or small, it would be interesting to know what was the destination of this particular alcohol. In this connection it may be noted that though the Excise charge duty on methyl and ethyl alcohols as "spirits," the higher alcohols are not deemed "spirits." Thus the fusel oil of the distiller is exempt from duty provided it is sufficiently pure. Fifteen per cent. of proof spirit is permitted to be present with the amyl and other alcohols constituting the fusel oil, and should more than this proportion be found the spirit-duty is charged. Pear oil made from this fusel oil is similarly free from duty if the acetic ether present is not more than would be derived from the above percentage of spirit. Formerly this fusel oil was run down the drainpipe as a useless by-product, but during the last year or two its increased market-price has led to its collection and use, with the consequence that the Revenue authorities regularly sample it to determine the proportion of ethyl alcohol present. Dr. Thorpe mentions that of 142 samples of fusel oil and pear oil examined at the Customs, twenty-nine of fusel oil were found to contain more than 15 per cent. of proof spirit, and were charged with duty accordingly. Ninety-two samples from home distillers were also examined, in order to see whether the fusel oil had been washed sufficiently to leave the distilleries duty-free. The figures which we have quoted in respect to ethers imported show decreases on 1904-5, and this may mean smaller imports. It will be remembered that the Industrial Alcohol Committee said that the production of ether has become a most important industry, and mentioned the fact that the question was raised whether the present rates of import-duty on ethers are the correct equivalents of the duty payable on the spirit necessary to produce them. The Revenue Act, passed this week, allowing the rebate of 3d. per proof gal. on methylated spirits used in the production of ether, will no doubt go a long way towards neutralising the inadequacy of the present tariff. It is possible that the indisposition of the Revenue authorities to revise the present tariff may arise from their anticipations of the grant of this 3d. to the British manufacturer. In addition to this the manufacturer of methylated ether will have the advantage arising from half of the wood naphtha being replaced by ethyl alcohol, so that there will not only be a lessened price but a correspondingly greater yield of sulphuric ether, while the Revenue Act will enable the authorities to give greater facilities for the manufacture of the ethylic esters from a more suitably denatured alcohol.

#### Medicinal and Methylated Spirits.

Turning to the Excise part of the report, we find that the laboratory received 14,269 samples of tinctures, flavouring-essences, and perfumes, representing 143,255 gals. of proof spirit, for exportation on drawback, as compared with 127,084 gals. in 1904-5. This is another gratifying increase, as every gallon represents a great deal more goods exported by our wholesale houses and manufacturers. Dr. Thorpe gives exceptionally full details this year in respect to methylated spirits. First he observes that the

proportion of wood naphtha rejected is smaller—2,423 out of 382,110 gals., compared with 3,831 and 366,766 in 1904-5, and 6,213 and 366,165 in 1903-4. The methylated spirit made increased from 3,666,000 gals. in each of the three years, 1902-5 to 3,821,000 gals., of which 1,688,000 was mineralised. In proof gals. he says about 2,500,000 was used for domestic purposes and 3,200,000 for industrial purposes. Of spirit otherwise denatured 354,929 proof gals. was used—351,615 by manufacturers and the rest by universities, colleges, etc., being an increase of 83,909 gals., both showing an increase. Dr. Thorpe makes the following significant remarks:

The increase [in methylated spirits] has been wholly in the mineralised spirit, which shows an excess of 177,195 gals., or more than 11 per cent., over the quantity made in the year ended March 31, 1905. This very substantial increase shows that this kind of spirit is quite suitable for use in many of the smaller manufacturing operations, and that such traders prefer to use it rather than the somewhat purer manufacturing spirit in the use of which more stringent revenue regulations are necessary.

The unmineralised or manufactured spirit shows a slight decrease, being 21,108 gals. less than in the year ended March 31, 1905.

This does not imply any lessened use of alcohol in manufacturing-operations. During the year a considerable quantity of unmineralised methylated spirit has been replaced by alcohol denatured otherwise than with wood naphtha, and there has also been some further extension by users of such methylated spirit of the more efficient recovery-apparatus to which I have referred in former reports.

Dr. Thorpe doubtless has official information which justifies his statement about manufacturers using mineralised methylated spirit, but we hope that "the smaller operations" referred to do not include the preparation of medicines, for the presence of mineral naphtha is decidedly objectionable. In this connection, and now that the Revenue Bill, containing a large measure of reform, has passed both Houses, we venture once more to plead the cause of the smaller manufacturers who use methylated spirits industrially. If they, as Dr. Thorpe asserts, use the cruder article which will soon be the dearer, the increasing use of this article is sufficient to justify the extension to it of the rebate of 3d. per proof gal., and the logic of circumstances should impel the Revenue authorities to encourage its use by making it cheaper, not dearer. This is a matter which needs no elaboration, and if Mr. Tyrer is still willing to henniker-heaton on the spirit question he will find in extension of the rebate to all methylated spirit a field for his energies. So far as those engaged in chemistry and pharmacy are concerned, there is in the report a modicum of consideration in this respect, for Dr. Thorpe says:

A large number of samples of spirits recovered in various manufacturing-operations, and of various special denaturing-agents—camphor, toluene, animal oil, etc.—have been examined, and, in addition, a large number of samples of medicines, essences, perfumes, etc., have also been examined for control-purposes. No illegal use of methylated spirit has been detected at any manufacturing-premises where its use has been sanctioned.

Eighty-seven samples of medicinal preparations obtained from chemists and other retailers in various parts of the country were also examined for methylated spirit. In two samples sold as "cough-mixture" methylated spirit had been substituted for the pure duty-paid spirit, and the retailer, a herbalist, was prosecuted and fined.

### Sicilian Sulphur.

THERE has been considerable agitation among the producers of Sicilian sulphur on account of the combine known as the "Consorzio Obbligatorio," about which we have given particulars from time to time. The law instituting the "Consorzio" has now passed the Italian Parliament, and from August 1 the industry will be placed on an entirely new footing. The chief provisions of this Bill are as follows:



1. All the sulphur-producers are constituted into a body for twelve years.
2. The crude sulphur will be sold exclusively for account and in the interests of its members.
3. Refining, grinding, and shipping of sulphur are free.
4. The exportation of crude sulphur for Europe is open to all.
5. The Anglo-Sicilian Sulphur Co. may for the stock it will hold on August 1, either join the Trust or sell its stock to it at 59 lire per ton of 1,000 kilos., f.o.b., payable by debontures at par, bearing 3.65 per cent. per annum interest, free of present or futuro taxes, and redeemable within twelve years by yearly drawings. The capital and interest are guaranteed by the Government, and it is said the Anglo-Sicilian Co. has preferred to sell.
6. The Trust has the right to limit production, and will be controlled by the following organisation:
  - (a) A committee of fifty members, elected by the producers.
  - (b) A board of nine members, named in part by the Minister of Commerce, the Banco di Sicilia, and the Chambers of Commerce of the Sicilian provinces in which the mines are situated.
  - (c) A general manager named by the Government.
7. The law provides (a) for the institution of public warehouses in the sulphur ports; (b) that the Banco di Sicilia may advance up to ten million lire on their warrants; (c) for creating a mining bank with four million lire capital, with the object of assisting small producers.
8. The law reduces railway freights, and exempts from taxes the production of sulphur and all the industries in which the national sulphur forms a principal element. This exemption, it is expected, will benefit the sulphur-industry considerably.

What effect the Trust will exercise upon prices it is yet difficult to say, as at the moment the Sicilian market is in confusion and the Trust is not in working order. It appears that the Government has brought pressure to bear on the Anglo-Sicilian Sulphur Co. in order to prevent them selling in the meantime, and as there is only a small amount of sulphur available in "outside" hands, business in Sicily is practically at a standstill. As the Trust has twelve years in which to pay for the stock taken over from the Anglo-Sicilian Co., it is not anticipated that it will be obliged to do business at a loss or push sales, as payment for the current production can be made with the advances from the Banco di Sicilia. Government intervention in the sulphur-industry had become a necessity, as the American competition from the Louisiana sulphur-mines had made itself felt even in the European markets. This competition will in all probability now cease, or probably be a matter for negotiation. The Sicilian producers, however, may now lose their best market—the United States—as Mr. Frasch, the agent of the Louisiana mines, insisted, when negotiations took place at Rome, on reserving the whole of the American market for the home product. The magnitude of this loss may be gathered from the fact that the American consumption of sulphur last year amounted to over 600,000 tons, of which Sicily supplied 70,000 tons. As the American output grew, the imports from Sicily gradually declined. In 1902 170,000 tons was taken from Sicily by the United States, so that there has been a loss of 100,000 tons in three years. Two years ago Italy and Sicily produced 96 per cent. of the world's output of sulphur, but the pendulum is now swinging the other way. One of the features of the new Italian law is the limiting of production if necessary. This will be absolutely necessary if the Trust is to succeed, as the Sicilian stocks have been growing out of all proportion to the consumption. Our latest figures show that in May last the stocks in Sicily amounted to 424,640 tons, compared with 313,625 tons in 1905. Doubtless the new Trust has a hard task before it, as multifarious interests require adjusting; and perhaps it is as well that Parliament has intervened, for all former attempts among the producers themselves have proved fruitless, with the exception of the famous Anglo-Sicilian monopoly, which has had a successful career since its

creation in 1896. The monopoly appears to be getting out of its venture on fairly liberal terms, but probably this is due to the fact that the capital supplied was international in character, though most of the shareholders were in this country.

### Respect for the Law.

["Public order reposes on the unassailable principle of obedience to the law."—*President Fallières' Inaugural Message.*]

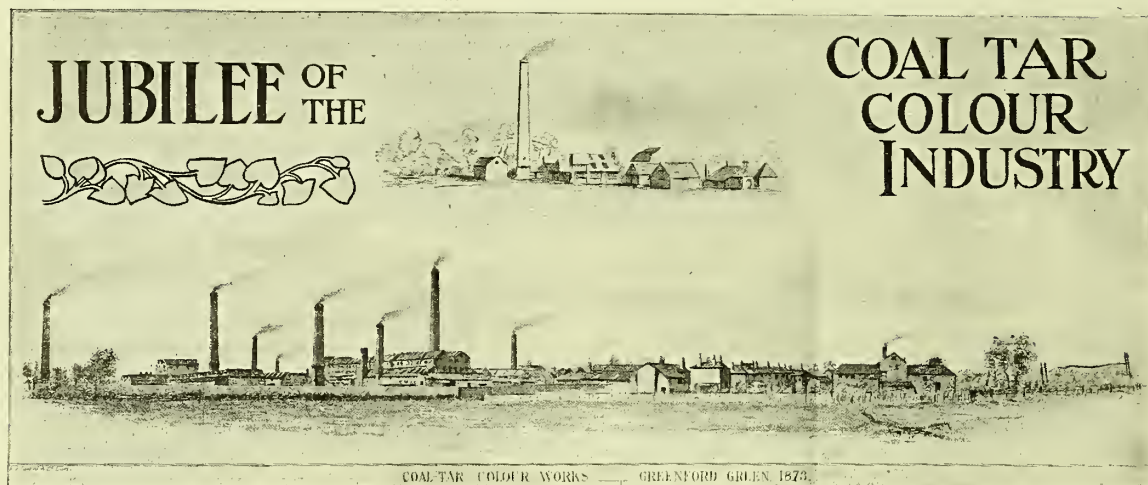
Dr. Henri Martin contributes to a French contemporary an amusing though imaginary case of a young and ardent pharmacist who has decided to carry out the above principles in their literal sense. (The object is, of course, to show that French pharmacy law, as at present existing, is absurdly out of date.) Here is the extract (Anglicised) from the conscientious pharmacist's books at the end of his first day's business:

	Receipts	Payments
30 grams unguentum populeum (refused; no prescription) ... ..	£ s. d. 0 0 0	— — —
30 grams sulphate of magnesia ... ..	0 0 1½	— — —
1 bottle D.'s syrup (refused; secret remedy)... ..	0 0 0	— — —
10 packets sublimate at 25 grams (prescription dated and signed; refused; dose not written out in full) ... ..	0 0 0	— — —
Gas-bill ... ..	— — —	1 10 0
15 grams Sydenham's laudanum (refused; prescription already executed) ... ..	0 0 0	— — —
1 bottle Bromidine (refused; no prescription) ... ..	0 0 0	— — —
Subscription to local Pharmaceutical Association ... ..	— — —	0 12 0
Subscription to the opposition Pharmaceutical Association ... ..	— — —	0 10 0
1 half-bottle Anti-Scorbutic Syrup (refused; no prescription) ... ..	0 0 0	— — —
1 bottle Bromidine (refused; prescription presented, but undated, and not stating dose of hyoscyamus ... ..	0 0 0	— — —
Cocaine gargle (refused; signature of prescription illegible) ... ..	0 0 0	— — —
1 bottle Bromidine (prescription duly dated, signed, etc.; refused, secret remedy) ... ..	0 0 0	— — —
1 gram saccharin, for Madame A., rue X., No. 0, prescription of Dr. B., rue X., No. 0; entered on special register as per Law of March 30, 1902 ... ..	0 0 3	— — —
Prescription for potion (refused; foreign doctor) ... ..	0 0 0	— — —
Paid on account of taxes ... ..	— — —	4 0 0
Totals ... ..	0 0 4½	6 12 0

### The Byron Manufacturing Co.

The office of this concern at 108 Strand, London, W.C., was closed this week, the landlord having put in a distress for rent. We are informed that Mr. W. W. Jhonson, who directed the affairs of the so-called company, has gone to America, and it is supposed that Canada is his destination. The warnings which have appeared in the *C. & D.* respecting the Byron Silver Gloss have no doubt been noted elsewhere than in Great Britain. At present there are at home a considerable number of chemists who have paid for the gloss and have not got any, while in no case have the promises as to advertising and the boy-and-girl scheme been carried out, nor has Mr. Atkinson, of Harrogate, got a penny of the £10 which the Westminster County Court ordered Mr. Jhonson on July 18 to pay him.





THE first meeting in connection with the international celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the discovery of the first aniline colour by Sir William Henry Perkin was held at the Royal Institution, London, on July 26. It was a beautiful morning, and the old lecture-theatre was well filled on the ground floor with an audience of men and women. The first two rows of seats were reserved for foreign delegates. Among the scientists present were Lord Kelvin, Sir Boverton Redwood, Sir James Dewar, Sir Thomas Stevenson, Sir Henry Roscoe, Sir William Ramsay, Sir Robert Pullar, Dr. W. A. Tilden, Professor W. R. Dunstan, Professor A. W. Crossley, Dr. F. B. Power, Dr. H. A. D. Jowett, Dr. Bernard Dyer, Dr. W. J. Pope, Dr. Lewkowitsch, Mr. Oscar Guttman, Mr. A. Gordon Salamon, Dr. J. A. Voelcker, Dr. Edward Divers, Professor Silvanus Thompson, Mr. A. C. Chapman, Mr. Michael Carteghe, Mr. N. H. Martin, Mr. C. G. Cresswell, Dr. R. Messel, and Mr. John Spiller. Behind the lecture-table were seated Professor R. Meldola, Dr. H. E. Armstrong, Mr. R. J. Friswell, and Professor A. G. Green. Sir William Perkin was seated in front of the audience, facing the lecture-table.

#### THE PRESENTATION.

At a few minutes after eleven Professor Meldola opened the proceedings by offering Sir William Perkin "heartly congratulations on having lived to witness the consummation of his labours," and on having received the honour of knighthood. Next Professor Meldola referred to the appropriateness of the meeting-place, for it was in that building that Michael Faraday first discovered benzene, the starting-point in the manufacture of aniline colours. [The original sample of benzene was on the table, beside it being early samples of mauve dye and fabrics dyed with the first specimen of mauve.] Professor Meldola next welcomed the foreign colleagues, the names being received with a great outburst

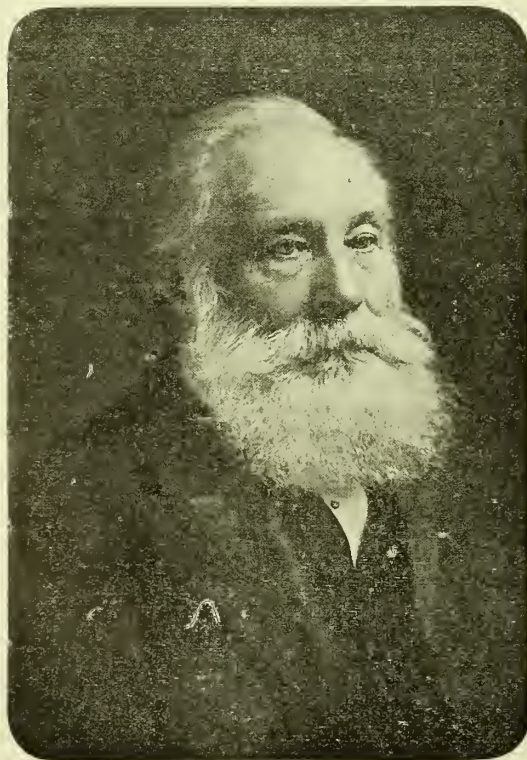
of applause. The celebration scheme was then outlined as arranged at the Mansion House meeting in February, consisting briefly of (1) portrait of Sir William Perkin painted by Mr. A. S. Cope, A.R.A., to be held by Sir William during his life and afterwards to be offered to the nation; (2) marble bust by Mr. F. W. Pomeroy, A.R.A., for the Chemical Society's library; and (3) endowment of a Perkin research fund, towards which some 2,000*l.* has already been received.

The portrait was then formally presented to Sir William Perkin, the green curtain which covered it being drawn aside, amid tremendous applause. The portrait represents Sir William with a skein of mauve silk in his hand, on the table being flasks and beakers containing dye-stuffs. Attention was next called to the bust, which is a plaster replica of the marble bust, Professor Meldola stating that when it is placed in the library of the Chemical Society it will "act as an encouragement to all the future generations of chemists in this country."

Professor A. G. Green next read letters of regret, one being from some chemists in Russia who begged that their absence be not regarded as having political significance—it was only the difficulties of travelling that prevented them being present.

#### GERMANY.

Geheimrath Professor Dr. Emil Fischer, speaking in German, offered the Hofmann medal of the Deutsche Chemische Gesellschaft to Sir William Perkin. Sir William has been an honorary member of the Society for twenty years, and Dr. Fischer, recalling this fact and his early achievements, referred with pleasure to the recent researches in pure chemistry with which Sir William's name is associated. In English, Dr. Fischer, approaching Sir William Perkin, said, "I am proud to bring you from Germany this token of our esteem and admiration, and hope the medal will give



SIR W. H. PERKIN, F.R.S.



you the more pleasure because it bears upon it the features of your old friend and teacher, August Wilhelm von Hofmann."

Sir William Perkin, in the course of his reply, said that the first volume of the German Chemical Society was a small one, but it contained Graebe and Liebermann's important paper on the synthesis of alizarine from anthracene and Baeyer's paper on the reduction of indigo-blue. The first paper has resulted in the superseding of madder by artificial alizarine, and Baeyer's paper may be looked upon as the first step in the successful manufacture of artificial indigo. Sir William next referred to the many kindnesses he had received from German chemists, and thanked all connected with the jubilee celebration for gifts that had been made to him. The portrait he regarded as the crowning gift of all the recognitions he had received.

#### FRANCE.

Professor A. Haller next presented the Lavoisier medal and an address from the Société Chimique de Paris. He spoke (in French) of his visit as an agreeable mission and of the connection of Lavoisier with pure chemistry.

Sir William Perkin, in reply, said his chemical education had been influenced by French chemists with whom he had come into contact, such as Cahours, St. Clair Deville, Pasteur, Berthelot, and Wurtz. He told a quaint anecdote about Deville, who, coming to lecture in England, brought with him a kilo. of sodium. It was required to east an ingot of sodium, and Deville, looking round, saw an iron tea-kettle which he said would be just the thing to use. The Rev. Mr. Barlow, who had charge of the lecture arrangements at the Royal Institution, where the lecture was to be held, did not think it very dignified to use a tea-kettle, and substituted an iron ladle. The consequence was that during the experiment the sodium caught fire, and much damage would have been done if Faraday had not rushed to the rescue. Sir William referred to the kind treatment he received from the silk-dyers of France: it was on account of the beautiful results they obtained that English dyers used the dye. In 1859 he (Sir William) was awarded a silver and gold medal by the French nation for his discovery of mauve.

#### THE UNITED STATES.

Dr. Leo Baekeland then presented a congratulatory address from the chemists of the United States. He explained that a fund has been created to found a Perkin Library, and that all the details are completed.

Sir William Perkin in reply stated that recently he had been elected an honorary fellow of the American Chemical Society.

#### AUSTRIA.

Dr. Paul Friedländer presented an address on behalf of the scientific and technical chemists of Austria, and Sir William briefly replied.

#### HOLLAND.

Professor P. van Romburg followed with an address from the chemists of Holland, his speech laying stress on the recent research work of Sir William.

#### SWITZERLAND.

Professor Dr. H. Rupe, on behalf of the Swiss Chemical Society, presented an address. He spoke in German, and referred to the importance of the colour-industry in Basle.

#### OTHER SOCIETIES.

These were followed by a whole string of addresses. The first was from the Verein Deutscher Chemiker, presented by Professor Dr. C. Duisberg and Geheimrat Professor Dr. Max Delbrück. Dr. Duisberg's speech was delivered with much energy, and a smile occasionally lit up the theatre, especially at the following reference: "We are gardeners in the extensive garden laid out by Sir William Perkin fifty years ago. It is our lot to assist in the cultivation of the small and delicate plant which he planted. We in Germany are now gathering the beautiful flowers and delicious fruits from the large orchard which has grown up." A copy of a lecture by Adolf von Baeyer on "Aniline Dye-stuffs," bound in mauve leather, was presented, Professor Duisberg quoting the concluding words of the lecture:

The key to the knowledge of the nature of aniline colours lies in the basic properties of the carbon atom. The

aniline colours which delight the eye have thus attained much more importance to science. Their rays are the torch which enlightens the path of the explorer in the dark regions of the interior of the molecule and the man who has lit the torch is William Henry Perkin.

Professor Haller then presented a medal and address from the Société Industrielle de Mulhouse; Hofrat Dr. Caro presented an address from the Society of German Chemical-manufacturers; and Professor Gustav Schultz on behalf of the Munich Chemical Society.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Kelvin, on behalf of the Royal Society, presented an address, and then Professor Meldola handed to Sir William an address from the Chemical Society. The Chemical Society claimed to know Sir William more intimately than any other body. Sir William Perkin has been Secretary and President of the Chemical Society. He communicated to the Society a method of making artificial coumarin, and thus also laid the foundation of the artificial-perfume industry.

Sir William Perkin, in reply, said that when he joined the Chemical Society in 1856 there were 261 members; now the number is 2,700. He regarded the Chemical Society as his scientific home.

Dr. Edward Divers next presented an address from the Society of Chemical Industry, recalling the fact that he was of the same age as Sir William Perkin, and that they were boys together at the City of London School. Each was inspired with the desire to become a chemist by the chemistry master, Thomas Hall, a pupil of Hofmann. Both were examined by the late Sir Frederick Abel, and both went to the Royal College of Chemistry to study under Hofmann.

Professor Percy Frankland presented an address from the Institute of Chemistry as representing "the profession of chemistry." Other addresses were from the Society of Dyers and Colourists, by Sir Thomas Wardle; the University of Leeds, by Professor Smithells; and the Institute of Gas-engineers, by Mr. J. H. Helps.

Professor Dr. Schultz presented Sir William Perkin with the diploma of doctor of science of the Technical School of Munich.

Congratulatory speeches were next made by Hofrat Professor Dr. A. Bernsthens and Geheimrath Professor Dr. C. Liebermann, to which Sir William Perkin replied.

#### SIR WILLIAM PERKIN'S REPLY.

Sir William Perkin, in reply to all the congratulations received during the day, said: I am glad that the meeting is taking place in the Royal Institution, which I first visited fifty-four years ago, and for several successive Saturday afternoons sat up in the gallery an eager listener to some lectures which were being delivered. I was a schoolboy of fourteen then, and my old schoolmaster at the City of London School, Mr. Thomas Hall, to whom I owe very much, who was interested in me on account of my great liking for science, induced me to write to that great and good man Michael Faraday, who was about to give a series of lectures on electricity, telling him how much I should like to be allowed to attend them, and he very graciously sent me an order—written in his own hand—admitting me to the course. (Cheers.) I little thought then that in four years' time I should be the fortunate discoverer of the mauve dye, a product which in an indirect way is related to Faraday's scientific work, for it was in 1825 that Faraday discovered benzene, which, as is well known, has been the initial product for the production of aniline from the commencement of the coal-tar colour industry, and, of course, for the mauve. This fact also connects the industry with the Royal Institution, because it was in this building that Faraday by his researches discovered benzene. And, further, I little thought that in a few years' time—May 1866—Faraday himself would come to the Chemical Society, as he did, to hear me give a lecture on "Colouring-matter derived from Coal-tar," and then encouraged me by his remarks.

Referring to the beginning of the coal-tar colour industry, Sir William said:

I feel that I cannot take all this honour to myself. There are others who deserve much of it, but are no longer with us. I refer to my late father and brother. They joined me when this industry was first started, the firm being known



as Perkin & Sons. My father, who was a builder, was much disappointed when I took to chemistry, as he wished me to be an architect, but nevertheless when I obtained the mauve he risked most of the capital he had accumulated by a life of great industry in building, and starting the works at Greenford Green.\* My father lived about nine years afterwards and fortunately was rewarded by seeing the undertaking a success. My brother, Mr. T. D. Perkin, who was expected to follow my father's business, helped me in my first small manufacturing operations before the works were commenced. He afterwards conducted the commercial part of the undertaking with great assiduity, and also took a practical part in the works with great success, and we worked together harmoniously for seventeen years, until the works were sold in 1873. There is one matter connected with this industry and its great development which is of interest, and that is the immense amount of employment it has created for men of all classes, and, of course, especially for the working classes. When one considers its ramifica-

I cannot but again reiterate how deeply I feel all that has been done, and again I thank you most heartily. At the same time, when I look back on my life and consider all the way I have been led, above all I thank God to Whom I owe everything, for all His goodness to me and ascribe to Him all the praise and honour. (Loud cheers.)

Votes of thanks were then accorded to the managers of the Royal Institution, and the proceedings terminated.

#### Complimentary Banquet.

In the evening of July 26 a complimentary banquet was given to Sir William Perkin at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, London. There were about two hundred people present. Professor Meldola was in the chair, on his right being Sir W. H. Perkin, Dr. Emil Fischer, the Earl of Halsbury, Dr. P. Friedländer, Lord Kelvin, Sir Arthur Rucker, Dr. A. Bernsthensen, Lord Justice Fletcher Moulton, Professor Hans Rupe, Sir Robert Pullar, Mr. S. G. Lutyche, Dr. Baekeland, Professor W. A. Tilden, Mr. Justice



This flash-light photograph by Messrs. Fradelle & Young, 233 Regent Street, London, is unique, for no similar gathering in London of distinguished chemists on so historic an occasion has hitherto been photographed. Sir William Perkin is seen standing beside the Chairman. Seated as chairmen of the spur tables, to the right, are Dr. H. E. Armstrong, Sir William Ramsay, Sir James Dewar, and Dr. P. F. Frankland.

tions and its influence on other industries, it is difficult to gauge this, but it is often a very pleasant thought to me, and I am also very glad to know that the comfort and well-being of the employés of some of the largest works abroad are studied by the principals, and suitable dwellings provided for them. And of course the end result of all our work should be the benefit of mankind. I might say much more, but I feel I must conclude. This manifestation of the honour you wish to do me, of the kindness and friendly feeling you have shown me, this gathering together of friends from far and near, some of them very old friends, is very gratifying to me at this period of life when the sun is declining in the west and the evening is approaching, and

\* We incorporate sketches of the works in the heading to this description.—EDITOR C. & D.

Buckley, and Professor J. Larmor. On the left of the Chairman were H.R.H. Prinz Wilhelm zu Stolberg-Wernigrode, Mr. Haldane, M.P., Professor Albin Haller, Lord Alverstone, Dr. H. Caro, General Wynne, Lord Rayleigh, Dr. Carl Duisberg, Sir William Broadbent, Professor van Romburgh, Sir Henry E. Roscoe, Professor Dr. R. Möhlau, Sir Norman Lockyer, Professor Odling, and Professor Church. There were also present Sir William Ramsay, Sir Joseph Swan, Sir Thomas Wardle, Dr. E. Divers, Professor P. F. Frankland, Mr. Gordon Salamon, Dr. F. B. Power, Dr. H. A. D. Jowett, Mr. N. H. Martin, Mr. O. Guttman, Dr. Lewkowitsch, Dr. M. O. Forster, Professor W. J. Pope, Sir Boverton Redwood, Professor A. W. Crossley, Professor Palmer Wynne, Professor W. R. Dunstan, and Mr. W. Pearce, M.P. At the head of the menu card was a scroll bearing in relief the graphic formula of



mauve flanked on either side by 1856 and 1906. The card was printed in mauve and the floral decorations were mauve. After the loyal speeches the Earl of Halsbury proposed the toast of "Rulers of Foreign Nations," taking, for him, rather a curious view of politics. He said that the great federation of mankind is better employed in these days in examining the course of Nature and those things from which they can reap profit, rather than in considering what people sometimes think more important—the politics of the world.

Mr. Haldane proposed

"THE GUEST OF THE EVENING,"

and rather astonished his hearers with his knowledge of scientific problems. Science is cosmopolitan, and so it is that nations rejoice equally in the possession of such men as Laplace, Lavoisier, Berthelot, Helmholtz, Hofmann, Fischer, Leibnitz, Mendeléeff, Bruno, and Galileo. He had often thought that the way matters of science are attended to in this country must strike foreigners as being a little odd, but the English are a practical nation, and muddle through. If the Prince Consort had lived, Hofmann would probably have remained in this country, which might then have been the centre of the coal-tar industry. "However," said Mr. Haldane, "the originator of the coal-tar colour industry, the brain which conceived the first coal-tar colour, is with us to-night, a man too tardily honoured—Sir William Perkin." Continuing, Mr. Haldane contended that the British system is one which brings out the individuality of a man, who makes his way to the front if he is not deficient in quality. Reference was then made to Bishop Berkeley's book on "The Virtues of Tar," and the speaker said that nowadays we do not dwell on the value of tar-water but on the marvels of the hydrocarbon molecule of which Sir William Perkin discovered the secret. The bond of nations was formerly a common language, but now it is the broad bond of science. (Loud cheers.)

Sir William Perkin, in the course of his acknowledgment of the honour, said the development of the coal-tar industry differs from that of older industries in that it was founded on research. It was formerly considered quite *infra dig.* to associate industry and research, but he was thankful to say he had been enabled to keep alive the spirit of research which had been of the greatest use to him. There are now about seven hundred coal-tar colours being produced at low cost and in great purity with which the older dyestuffs cannot compete. Sir William also referred to the relation between artificial and natural colouring-matters and the synthesis of alizarine and indigo.

Sir Henry Roscoe proposed "The Visitors," to which Dr. Emil Fischer, Professor Haller, and Lord Alverstone replied. Professor Meldola proposed "The Coal-tar Industry," to which Sir Robert Pullar, Sir William Broadbent, and Dr. Drusberg replied. The last two referred to the antipyretics which are obtained from coal-tar and of the use of coal-tar colours as bacteriological stains.

Each of the guests received a colotype reproduction of a portrait of Sir W. H. Perkin, photographed by Messrs. Elliott & Fry at the same time that our portrait on p. 220 was done.

#### Garden-party and Reception.

In connection with the international celebration of the coal-tar colour jubilee a garden-party was held at Sir William Perkin's residence, The Chesnuts, Sudbury, near Harrow. There were about two hundred and fifty people present, and the weather was fine. Beneath the shade of a giant weeping ash in the gardens was an easel, upon which were shown portraits of the members of the original Perkin firm, draped with the mauve shawl shown at the International Exhibition of 1862. Sir William Perkin showed his guests over his private laboratory.

In the evening there was a reception at the hall of the Leather-sellers' Company, St. Helen's Place, London, at which, despite the wet weather, about three hundred persons were present. From nine to ten Sir William and Lady Perkin received the guests, who were afterwards entertained to a concert of folk-songs. There was a little group present of those connected with pharmacy—Mr. David Howard, Mr. W. L. Howie, Mr. N. H. Martin, Dr. F. B. Power, Dr. A. W. Crossley, and Professor W. P. Wynne. Sir William Perkin is a Past-Master of the Leather-sellers' Company. The hall is comparatively modern, but occupies a valuable site in the City.

## Personalities.

MR. N. GANNAGÉ, chemist and druggist, Cairo, is at present on a visit to London.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE has become a Vice-President of the Decimal Association.

MR. A. E. HOLDEN, of Messrs. Fairchild Bros. & Foster, sails by the *Campania* on August 4 for his annual vacation in Canada and the United States.

MR. RICHARD WINFREY, M.P., Ph.C., was one of the Parliamentary Private Secretaries to the Ministers of State who entertained the Prime Minister to dinner at the House of Commons on Monday evening, July 30.

MR. J. W. CROSS, chemist and druggist, who for several years has been dispenser to the Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford, has been appointed (from among ninety applicants) dispenser to the Leicester Infirmary. Mr. Cross was a student and medallist at the London College of Pharmacy in 1901, and has been an active member of the Guildford Chemists' Association.

MR. T. O. QUBELL, of Newark-on-Trent, was the subject of an appreciative sketch, with portrait, in last week's "Methodist Recorder" as one of the lay representatives at the Wesleyan Conference at Nottingham; and Councillor S. Cook, chemist, and Sheriff of Nottingham, was dealt with in a similar way. Another representative at the same gathering was Mr. P. F. Rowsell, F.C.S., of Holman, Ham & Co., wholesale chemists, Exeter.

THE ST. ASAPH GUARDIANS, at a meeting of the Board held on July 27, read a letter of thanks from Mr. T. H. W. Idris, M.P., for the care bestowed upon him while in the workhouse infirmary after his motor-car accident. He enclosed a cheque for 13*l.* 17*s.* to settle his account, and a separate cheque for £10, to be used in any way the Master and Matron may consider desirable, subject to the approval of the Guardians. He stated that his health is gradually improving, but his medical men recommend a long sea voyage. The Board passed a vote of thanks to Mr. Idris for his cheque. Mr. Idris has been in London during the week, and has decided to take a trip to India.

MR. G. N. MORHIG, who during the past six years has been a lieutenant in the Egyptian Army Medical Corps, latterly stationed at the hospital at Khartoum, will, early in October, open there the first European pharmacy in the Soudan. Lieutenant Morhig is a graduate (1897) of the Syrian College of Pharmacy, Beyrout, and speaks English and French fluently, as well as his native Arabic. His new venture promises to be a success. The pharmacy will be fitted by a London firm, and, in addition to dispensing and retail pharmacy, Mr. Morhig will have a photographic department and one devoted to bacteriology and microscopic work. He has spent two months in Professor Hewlett's laboratory at King's College getting instruction in the latest methods for blood-examination, that being a subject in which he has previously worked under Dr. Andrew Balfour at Khartoum.

DR. WILLIAM MUIR, of Brooklyn, N.Y., whose visit to this country was recently mentioned in the *C. & D.*, has been in London this week, and we had a pleasant chat with him one day about pharmaceutical matters in New York State. Dr. Muir is a native of Glasgow, but left there forty-five years ago as a boy of ten, and at the other side has been so successful as a retail pharmacist in Brooklyn that he recently sold out, and is devoting his time mainly to the interests of pharmacy, with which he has so long been associated as a leader in all progressive movements. He has been so closely identified with the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, of which he is a Phar.D., that it might be called Muir's College, and he is a member of the State Board of Pharmacy, which has succeeded in establishing the prerequisite law, frequently referred to in the *C. & D.*, which places pharmacy in New York State on a footing with other professional pursuits. Dr. Muir will sail from Glasgow on August 18 for New York.

THE name of Master Sidney Waterfield Bunker, son of Mr. C. J. Garibaldi Bunker, chemist, Twickenham, was in the London University Matriculation pass-list issued last Saturday.



## Legal Reports.

### Trade Law.

**Trade Disturbance through Tramways.**—Justices Darling and Phillimore, in the King's Bench Division on July 28, gave judgment in the case of *The King v. Mountford (ex parte the London United Tramways Co.)*. The circumstances of this case were reported in the *C. & D.*, March 3, p. 333, and the present hearing arose through the company having obtained a rule *nisi* for a writ of certiorari to bring up for the purpose of quashing the decision of a sheriff's jury awarding Mr. Mountford, dentist, Eden Street, Kingston-on-Thames, compensation (400*l.*) for damage to his business resulting from the company constructing a tramway-line along the street in which he practised. The Court now made the rule absolute, holding that Mr. Mountford was not entitled to recover the 400*l.* for loss of business.

### High Court Cases.

#### APOLLINARIS SALTS APPEAL.

THE appeal in *Apollinaris Co., Ltd., v. Duckworth & Co.* came before Lords Justices Vaughan Williams, Romer, and Cozens-Hardy on Thursday, July 26, and was decided on the following day. In it *Apollinaris Co.* appealed against the decision of Mr. Justice Warrington refusing to grant an injunction to restrain the defendants from selling *Apollinaris* salts (see *C. & D.*, June 23, p. 952).

Mr. Astbury, K.C., who appeared, with Mr. Buckmaster, K.C., and Mr. Sebastian, for the appellants, said the salts were not extracted from *Apollinaris* water at all, and were only sold with the object of inducing people who made aerated waters to make and sell what they were pleased to call *Apollinaris* salts. It had been admitted in the Court below that *Apollinaris* water can only mean water coming from the plaintiffs' spring; that there is only one spring in the world from which *Apollinaris* water is obtained, and it belongs to the plaintiffs; that it is a single spring and not the water coming from a district; and, lastly, that *Apollinaris* is a fancy name given to the spring and is not the name of the country or district in which the spring is situated. The key to Mr. Justice Warrington's judgment consisted in what he believed to be a misapprehension. He thought there were two flaws in the judgment which went to the root of the whole thing. The judge was under the misapprehension, first, that the constituent salts of what was a mere table-water, sold as such, do not differ from the constituent salts of a medicinal spring which could be sold as a medicinal drug; and, secondly, he omitted to give any weight to the fact that the avowed object of the defendant in selling these salts was for the purpose of not merely enabling but asking their customers to make them into and sell *Apollinaris* water. The whole foundation of the judgment was therefore gone. The plaintiffs wished to prevent the defendant carrying on a dishonest and deliberately fraudulent trade.

Mr. Buckmaster followed Mr. Astbury, and Lord Justice Vaughan Williams pointed out to him that the evidence of passing off was in the main evidence of the use by the defendants of a name appropriated by the plaintiffs not to a manufacture, but to a natural product coming from a particular source owned by the plaintiffs. The defendants manifestly did not sell and did not use or supply these powders to others for the purpose of selling any water that could in any way fall within the category of a natural product coming from a particular source. They sold powder, and not water.

Mr. Buckmaster: Powder for the production of natural water.

Lord Justice Vaughan Williams said it was not. The powder was sold to be intermixed with tap or other water, and nothing else. The defendants had not used plaintiffs' name in reference to the production or sale of any natural product of any sort or kind.

Mr. Buckmaster said that passing off included dealing with goods so as to enable people to commit a fraud. *Apollinaris* is a natural water, but it does not follow that the people who buy it know it to be a natural water, and he should greatly doubt whether everyone knew it. It was not, therefore, that they were giving a means of making a natural water, but that they were giving a means of

making water described as *Apollinaris*, which ought to be a natural water, but was not.

Mr. Justice Warrington's judgment having been read, Lord Justice Vaughan Williams said he should only be wasting time if he added a word to the judgment, which absolutely expressed his view of the case.

Lord Justice Romer agreed, and said the defendants were not engaged in any fraudulent scheme for the imitation of *Apollinaris* water. They were manufacturing chemists who sold a variety of articles, and, among other things, salts for the preparation of natural mineral waters. They analysed these waters and produced salts according to the analysis. They offered these salts for sale, suggesting that water mixed with these salts would be not the original mineral water, but something resembling it in flavour, and with the same constituents. Those who bought these salts knew that they were only buying salts, and that they could not produce the natural water. Nor did they suppose that they were buying salts produced from the evaporation of the natural water, seeing that the salts were described as prepared according to the most reliable analyses of the water. So far as the defendants were concerned they were only doing what they had a perfect right to do. They were not selling this manufactured water as *Apollinaris* water or conspiring with any person so to do, nor were they using labels which would enable this manufactured water to be passed off as *Apollinaris* water. It was suggested that the sale of these salts with the label "*Apollinaris* salts" might give the impression that these salts were produced by evaporation from real *Apollinaris* water. As to the meaning of "*Apollinaris* salts," his Lordship agreed with Mr. Justice Warrington. In any event, no case of deception by reason of these labels was made out.

Lord Justice Cozens-Hardy also agreed that Mr. Justice Warrington was right, and the appeal was dismissed, with costs.

#### SACCHARIN PATENTS.

At the Lancashire Court of Chancery, at the Manchester Assize Courts, before Vice-Chancellor Leigh-Clare, on July 30, on the application of the *Saccharin Corporation, Ltd.*, an injunction was granted against Mr. John Lang, of Longsight, Manchester, restraining him from infringing the company's patents in the manufacture of saccharin, and ordering an inquiry on the question of damages. The infringement was admitted, and an offer made as to damages, but the plaintiffs refused to accept it.

### County Court Cases.

#### LOSS OF GUM IN TRANSIT.

IN the City of London Court on Friday, July 27, before Judge Lumley Smith, K.C., Messrs. Arthur Dexter & Co., Ltd., gum-merchants, 3 Pope's Head Alley, E.C., sued the *Midland Railway Co.* for 11*l.* 17*s.* loss of gum in transit three years ago. Mr. Dexter, of the plaintiff company, said that they sent twenty-five cases of gum by the defendant company to one of their customers at Birmingham, and upon being delivered to the consignees it was found that several of the cases had been smashed, entailing a loss amounting to 11*l.* 17*s.* The defendants had admitted their liabilities, and had offered to compromise the matter by paying 5*l.* Mr. Raymond Asquith, for the defendant company, said the admission was without prejudice, and denied that the damage was done by the company, instancing the fact that when the goods were received by a railway employé at Poplar Dock he signed for them "several cases leaking when received—very bad condition." Mr. Dexter said there had been a loss of 6 cwt. from the twenty-six cases during the two or three days that they were in the custody of the defendant company. Such a loss as that was not possible without damage or negligence. Judge Lumley Smith said so far as he could see there had been a certain loss by reason of the bad condition of the gum case, but he could not find any evidence of negligence on the part of the defendants. Mr. Asquith said the railway company was counterclaiming 3*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.*, carriage of the goods. Judge Lumley Smith said he did not think the plaintiffs had proved their claim; therefore they would be nonsuited in regard to it; and he gave judgment for the railway company on the counterclaim, with costs.



### "THE SECRET OF PERPETUAL YOUTH."

In the Lord Mayor's Court, London, on Monday, July 30, the case of Waterman v. Graham came before the Assistant-Judge (Mr. F. S. Jackson) and a jury. It was an action by Mr. C. Waterman against Mr. R. G. Graham, an engineer at 93 Leadenhall Street, and the "inventor" or producer of a medicine known as "Vitalex," to recover 225*l.* which had been invested by the plaintiff with the defendant under certain agreements the terms of which, it was alleged, had not been carried out. Mr. C. E. Fitch was counsel for the plaintiff; the defendant conducted his case in person. The plaintiff's case was that he came into communication with the defendant, in December 1902, through an advertisement which stated that for quite a small advance there would be an admirable return. He deposited with him under agreements, first, 25*l.* in respect of an interest in a patent bolt, and next 100*l.* in respect of an interest in "Vitalex," which was being exploited by the defendant under the name of Professor Gerard. The advertisements relating to it were headed "The Secret of Perpetual Youth." By the agreement the plaintiff was to have an interest in one part, for which he was to pay 25*l.*, the defendant was to take a second part, and a third part was to be offered for sale for 500*l.*, which sum, or any other sum, was to be divided. Mr. Graham, however, bound himself to return the 100*l.* if the proprietary interests in the article were not sold within three months. Another sum of 100*l.* was afterwards invested in respect of a third matter. According to the plaintiff's case the only money he had had in return consisted of certain payments for interest. The defendant having given his view of the matter, the jury, without waiting for counsel to address them or for the Judge's summing up, returned a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed.

### A BOTTLE ACCOUNT.

At the Bloomsbury County Court on July 31, Mr. W. H. Barrett, Pharmacy Stores, 27 Turnpike Lane, Hornsey, appeared before Judge Bacon on a judgment summons for 39*l.* 10*s.*, at the instance of Messrs. Seagrave Bros., glass-bottle merchants, etc., Kentish Town Road, London, N.W. The debtor offered 10*s.* a month, describing himself to the Judge as a "chemist's assistant," and not a qualified chemist. He took 7*l.* a week, and the profits were 33½ per cent., but on photographic materials it was only 25 per cent. In reply to plaintiffs' counsel, who asked if he had given a bill of sale after the judgment was obtained against him, defendant said a gentleman had lent him 160*l.* to open the shop, whereupon Judge Bacon remarked, "And when he heard you had got into difficulties I suppose he wanted some security for his money." Counsel pressed for an order for at least 1*l.* a month. Judge Bacon made it 12*s.*, and defendant said, "Thank you very much." "You must not thank me," replied Judge Bacon amid laughter.

## Bankruptcies and Failures.

**COMMERCIAL FAILURES.**—According to "Kemp's Mercantile Gazette" the number of commercial failures in the United Kingdom during the four weeks ended July 28 was 611, as against 661 in the corresponding month last year. Among these were seven "chemists and druggists," as against eleven in 1905 and six in 1904.

**Re CARL HEINRICH WILLY PUTZ** (trading as H. W. Putz), 4 Savage Gardens, Tower Hill, E.C., Merchant in Metals and Chemicals.—This bankrupt applied last week to Mr. Registrar Brougham at the London Bankruptcy Court, for an order of discharge. After hearing the Official Receiver's report, his Honour further suspended the bankrupt's discharge for two and a half years.

**Re CHARLES EDWARD KILPIN** (trading as Lemmon & Kilpin), 13 Gardner Street, Brighton, Druggist.—The accounts filed in this recent failure show gross liabilities amounting to 465*l.* 4*s.* 10½*d.*, of which 440*l.* 3*s.* 2½*d.* is expected to rank for dividend, and the net assets 84*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* According to the report of the Official Receiver, the debtor states that he started business at 13 Gardner Street two years ago in partnership with G. F. Lemmon, previous to which he had been manager to a firm of chemists. His partner put 10*l.* into the business, and he (debtor) put in 20*l.* At the end of six months they discovered that there was not enough business for both, and the partnership was dissolved, but there was no deed of partnership and no deed of dissolution, and the dissolution was not gazetted, but an agreement was entered into under

which debtor was to retain the name of Lemmon and to pay Mr. Lemmon 10*l.* a year for allowing him to do so. Debtor states that altogether he has put 300*l.* into the business, having been financed by friends. All the liabilities with the exception of 310*l.* money lent are for goods supplied to the business. Debtor's wife claims the furniture. The Official Receiver thinks that the assets are fairly estimated, but their realisation will depend upon the sale of the business as a going concern. Debtor says that he first knew of his difficulties about three months ago, and ascribes his failure to bad trade and want of capital. The following are creditors: Mrs. A. Barwell, Birmingham (300*l.*); Edwards et Cie., Ltd., London (11*l.*); Headlands, Ltd., Brighton (12*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*); Mrs. L. Kilpin, Brighton (10*l.*); Quelch & Son, London (11*l.*).

## Gazette.

### Partnership Dissolved.

**Horton, W. J., and Bayes, J. A.,** Woburn Sands and Fenny Stratford, Buckinghamshire, chemists and druggists.

### The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

#### ADJUDICATION.

**Foot, William Rolstone Whiteway,** Totnes, chemist and druggist and mineral-water manufacturer.

## New Companies and Company News.

**BONE PHOSPHATE AND CHEMICAL CO., LTD.**—Capital 10,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. To carry on the business of manufacturers of, dealers in, and contractors for, bone and other phosphates and superphosphates, land-fertilisers, etc. Registered office, Castle Works, Flint.

**AKED, PARKINSON & CO., LTD.**—Capital, 6,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. To take over (1) the business of mineral-water manufacturers and bottlers, dealers in ale, stout, beer, porter, and other beverages, etc., carried on by Aked, Pott and Goodwin, Ltd., at Macclesfield and Congleton, Cheshire, and (2) the similar business carried on by J. H. Thompstone and J. G. Thompstone at 98 Chestergate, Macclesfield, as "Parkinson & Co." No initial public issue. The first directors are A. Stafford (chairman), A. Barlow, J. H. Thompstone, and J. G. Thompstone. Qualification 100*l.* Remuneration as fixed by the company. Registered office, Westminster Street, Macclesfield.

**S. BORNETT & CO., LTD.**—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. To acquire the business of a chemical engineer, etc., carried on by S. Bornett at 62 King William Street, E.C., and to carry on the business of chemical, electrical, mechanical, and general engineers, consulting, analytical, manufacturing, and technical chemists, etc. The first directors are S. Bornett and E. Hatschek (governing directors). Qualification 50*l.* Remuneration of governing directors 200*l.*, and 10 per cent. of the net profits after 6 per cent. is paid on the preference shares each per annum. Remuneration of other directors 25*l.* each per annum.

**ALFRED ROWAN & BROTHER, LTD.**—Capital 15,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. To carry on the business of manufacturers and factors of soaps, disinfectants, metal-polishes, harness-compositions, etc., and to acquire the business carried on at 121 Narrow Street, Limehouse, and 30 Marshgate Lane, Stratford, and elsewhere by Alfred Rowan and Brother, Ltd. The first directors are L. F. Gillett, T. Bailey, and S. A. Bailey. Remuneration 25*l.* each per annum. Registered office, 30 Marshgate Lane, Stratford, E.

**BAGGS BROTHERS, LTD.**—Capital 12,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business of manufacturers of and dealers in mineral and aerated waters and other beverages carried on by James and George Baggs at Canal Walk, Portsmouth, as "Baggs Brothers," and to adopt an agreement with the said vendors. Minimum cash subscription 1,000*l.* The first directors are J. Baggs, G. Baggs, and G. W. Clinton. Qualification 200*l.* Remuneration (except managing director) 50*l.* each per annum.

**EXPRESS OIL CO., LTD.**—Capital 10,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of producers, refiners, manufacturers, storers, suppliers, and distributors of mineral and vegetable oils of all kinds, etc. No initial public issue. The first directors are to be appointed by the signatories. Qualification 50*l.* shares or debentures. Remuneration as fixed by the company.

**"SANTAS" CO., LTD.**—The directors have decided to pay the usual interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for the six months ended June 30 last.

**UNITED ALKALI, LTD.**—The directors have decided to pay an interim dividend on the preference shares at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum.



## Trade Report.

**NOTICE TO BUYERS.**—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., August 2.

**T**HE undercurrent of business, despite the tropical weather, is rather surprising for this time of the year. If anything were required to raise the temperature it would be the abnormal and apparently far-from-ending advance in Japanese dementholised peppermint oil and in menthol. These articles have been gradually rising in value day by day and overshadowing the advances in more seasonable staples. The market closes very firm, and a large business in both the oil and in menthol has been done during the week. Codeine and its salts are dearer. Cocaine and the hydrochloride, on the other hand, have been considerably reduced in price. Citric acid has again advanced, and various essential oils, particularly lemon, are moving higher. The principal alterations are tabulated as follows:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Camphor (refined)	Caraway	Calumba	Cocaine, pure
Citric acid	Gentian	Quinine	Cocaine hydrochloride
Codeine and salts	Oil, anise	Opium	
Coriander-seed	Oil, lemon	(Persian)	
Cumin-seed			
Fenugreek			
Menthol			
Peppermint			
Oil (Jap.)			

### Cablegrams.

**HAMBURG, August 2, 2.5 P.M.**—Camphor and menthol are firm. For Japanese dementholised peppermint oil 12½m. per kilo. has been paid.

**NEW YORK, August 2, 2.36 P.M.** :—The drug-market is quiet. Opium in case lots is still quoted \$3.10 per lb., and Rio ipecacuanha is still firmly held at \$1.85 per lb. There is a light demand for Central American copaiba balsam at 32c. per lb. Cascara sagrada is slow of sale at 6c. per lb. Menthol has advanced to \$2.65 per lb. Hydrastis (golden seal) is scarce, and sellers are asking \$1.35 per lb.

### Liverpool Drug-market.

Liverpool, August 1,

**FENUGREEK** has further advanced to 10½. per ton, less 1¼ per cent.

**CASTOR OIL.**—Good seconds Calcutta has met with more demand during the past week, considerable sales having been made on private terms, both on the spot and near at hand. The market closes steady at 3½d. to 3¾d. per lb., and for shipment higher prices are now wanted. First-pressure French is unchanged at 3¼d. per lb. on the spot, and for shipment 27½. per ton f.o.b. is quoted.

**COCONUT OIL.**—French Cochin has further advanced to 35½. to 36½. per ton net.

**TURPENTINE**, after declining to 43s. per cwt., market closes firm at 43s. 6d. to 44s.

**BEESEWAX.**—A further sale of six packages Chilian at 7½. 17s. 6d. to 8½. per cwt.

**ASENIC.**—In steady demand at 21½. to 22½. per ton.

**GUINEA GRAINS.**—Sales reported at 43s. per cwt.

**QUILLAIA-BARK.**—Firmly held at 18½. to 18½. 10s. per ton; for shipment there are no sellers.

**COLZA OIL** is again dearer and held for 31½. 10s. per ton ex quay Liverpool, prompt delivery.

**CASCARA SAGRADA.**—For shipment higher prices are asked for 1905 crop. There is no 1906 offering.

## Heavy Chemicals.

The principal feature of interest in the heavy-chemical market is the continued steadiness of values with tendency towards advancement. General demand does not show much change, but it is well maintained, and is a good average for the time of the year.

**ALKALI PRODUCE.**—In this branch there is an increasing interest being shown in forward requirements, especially in bleaching-powder and caustic soda, and various good contracts have been booked for next year at advances of about 5s. per ton on this year's figures. Other main products remain very steady, too, except, perhaps, salt-cake, which for the moment is slightly weak.

**SULPHATE OF AMMONIA**, with continued better inquiry on forward account, maintains a firmer tone and has improved a little: Beckton 12½. 2s. 6d., Beckton terms 11½. 15s., London 11½. 15s., Leith 11½. 17s. 6d., and Hull 11½. 16s. 3d. to 11½. 17s. 6d.

**LEAD-SALTS** have improved further and are firm at advance. White acetate of lead 29½. 10s., less 2½ per cent. Glasgow; brown acetate of lead 23½. 10s., less 2½ per cent. Glasgow; nitrate of lead 28½. per ton, less 2½ per cent. Glasgow.

**RECOVERED SULPHUR** is steady at 5½. to 5½. 5s. per ton, free on rails in bags.

**GREEN COPPERAS** is in average home and export demand at unaltered figures. Best Lancashire makes 37s. 6d. to 42s. 6d. per ton f.o.b. Liverpool, Welsh 11s. to 12s. per ton in bulk, free on rails.

**BENZOLS**, although somewhat quiet, are steady, and particularly so 50-per-cent., which are scarce and stand now at 10¾d. to 11½d. per gal.; 90-per-cent., 9¼d. to 9½d. per gal.

**ZINC SALTS** continue to move well, and are steadily maintained at late higher prices. Zinc-sulphate crystals 7½. 7s. 6d. to 7½. 12s. 6d. per ton; zinc chloride, 100° Tw. solution, 7½. 5s. to 7½. 10s.

**MAGNESIUM SALTS** show no appreciable change either in value or movement. Sulphate (Epsom) 60s. to 62s. 6d. per ton, chloride 62s. 6d. to 67s. 6d. per ton, carbonate 37s. 6d. to 40s. per cwt.

## German Drug-market.

Hamburg, July 31.

Business in general is very quiet, the weather is extremely hot, and many merchants are away on holidays.

**AGAR-AGAR** is steady at 315m. per 100 kilos. for prime.

**ANTIMONY** quoted to-day at 140m. per 100 kilos.

**CITRIC ACID** is very firm and advancing, 330m. per 100 kilos. having been paid already.

**CARNAUBA WAX** is unchanged, from 315m. to 440m. per 100 kilos., according to quality.

**CAMPHOR.**—Refined is very firm and likely to go dearer at 870m. to 875m. per 100 kilos.

**CANTHARIDES** (NEW RUSSIAN) quote 900m. per 100 kilos.

**CORIANDER-SEED**, prime Mogodor, 39m. per 100 kilos.

**CARAWAY-SEED** is advancing at 52m. per 100 kilos. for average quality.

**CUMIN-SEED** is very firm at 68m. per 100 kilos.

**ERGOT OF RYE** is firm at 250m. per 100 kilos.

**GOLDEN SEAL** quiet at 14½m. per kilo.

**IPECACUANHA** is very firm; Cartagena is 15½m. per kilo. and Rio 16m. per kilo.

**LYCOPodium** is very firm at 425m. per 100 kilos.

**MENTHOL** is firm at 18½m. per kilo.

**JAPAN WAX**, spot, 107m. per 100 kilos. paid for a quantity.

**SENEGA-ROOT** is declining; Western at 520m. to 515m. per 100 kilos.

**SPIRIT OF TURPENTINE** firm, spot scarce at 89m. per 100 kilos.; August-December delivery 87½m.

**STAR-ANISE** is firm at 160m. per 100 kilos.

**OILS.**—Castor is firm at 58m. per 100 kilos for first pressing per barrel. Chinese wood steady at 60m. per 100 kilos. Palm-kernel very strong and advancing at 58½m. per 100 kilos. Cod-liver unchanged at 70m. per barrel.

**OILS (ESSENTIAL).**—Peppermint is firm, H.G.H. quoted at 14½m. per lb. Japanese 11½ and 11½m. per kilo. Camphor firm at 150m. per 100 kilos. Star-anise 12m. per kilo.

**ACID, CITRIC.**—Foreign crystals are now quoted at 1s. 7½d. to 1s. 7½d. per lb., being an advance of ½d. The demand is steady, but mostly off contracts. The prevailing hot weather is accountable for the rise.

**ANISEED.**—New crop Levant seeds are being offered at 26s., c.i.f. In auction to-day good bold Russian of fair quality was bought in at 30s. per cent.

**BELLADONNA-ROOT** keeps very scarce on the spot, and no offers of new crop yet. It is suggested that the root is being bought up at the source of production by the large manufac-



turers of alkaloids; also the cost of collection is more owing to the collectors being engaged in more profitable work owing to the many tourists who now frequent the growing districts.

**BURDOCK-ROOT.**—Old crop practically not to be got; but the new crop, owing to high prices, is being rapidly collected, and should soon be on the market.

**CALAMUS-ROOT** seems to be scarce on the spot, and the new crop does not yet appear to be large; it is quoted in one direction at 28s. per cwt.

**CAMPHOR.**—The English makers advise an advance of 1d. per lb. on refined, making the quotations now 4s. 3d. per lb. for bells and 4s. 2d. per lb. for flowers. Japanese  $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. tablets are quoted at 4s. 3d.,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. and 1-oz. at 4s. 2d.; a few cases of smaller sizes at 4s. 4d. With regard to crude, there has been a little private business at 330s. per cwt., last week's price.

**CANARY-SEED** is difficult of sale; 100 bags Turkish at auction last Wednesday were bought in, no bids being made. New crop is offering at 38s. 6d. per quarter, c.i.f. terms.

**CANTHARIDES.**—New Russian is selling privately at from 4s. to 4s. 2d. c.i.f. Good current Russian was offered in auction but no sale was made.

**CAPSICUMS** continue scarce, 45s. to 50s. per cwt. being asked.

**CARAWAYS** are firmer at 26s. to 26s. 6d. per cwt. for fair to good Dutch on the spot.

**CASCARA.**—It is generally thought that this article will go better very soon; quiet buying is picking up all spot parcels offering under 34s. The c.i.f. price at the moment is above the spot price. A report from the Pacific Coast, under date of July 20, states that the weather is more settled and the peeling season is on and will last from five to six weeks, but most likely all the bark will have been collected by September 1. After this the bark tightens, and bad weather is apt to interfere with proper curing. Of new bark there will not be over 200 tons, if that much. The reasons for this low estimate are low prices, scarcity and high price for labour, and scarcity of bark. Fully one-half of the Cascara on tree in Oregon is owned or controlled by people who will not allow peeling now. The increase in price of lumber, railroad building, fruit and hop interests absorb labour at wages that cannot be reached by peeling cascara at present prices. Men who can make \$2.00 to \$2.25 per days at home and enjoy home comforts will not take chances of exposure and roughing it in the mountains all summer peeling bark, then pay half they realise to have the stuff hauled to the railroad.

**CHAMOMILES.**—It is very difficult to fix prices for the new crop owing to the many different quotations. One agent quotes 94s. 6d., 86s., and 73s. 6d.; others 90s. to 100s. Very little has been sold, as buyers think that prices ought to fall; but it should be remembered that the high prices are asked for the best flowers, of which there is only a limited quantity. With regard to the 2 bales which sold at 81s. per cwt. in auction, and no allowance, they fetched full price, but spot chamomiles are scarce.

**CHIRETTA** is getting more and more scarce; 7d. to 9d. per lb. is now the price, according to quality.

**CODEINE.**—As foreshadowed last week, a sharp advance has taken place in the alkaloid and salts. The following are the prices as from July 28:

—	Per oz.	In 100-oz. quantities. Delivery over 6 months	
		s. d.	s. d.
Codeine pure cryst. ...	...	8 4	8 1
Codeine pure precip. ...	...	8 4	8 1
Codeine hydrochloride ...	...	7 4	7 1
Codeine sulphate ...	...	7 4	7 1
Codeine phosphate ...	...	6 6	6 3

These prices are net terms, fourteen days. Contracts are booked subject to the benefit of falling clause on undelivered balance. This is an advance of 1s. per cz. on previous prices.

**COCAINE.**—There has been a drop of 9d. per oz. in B. and S. hydrochloride, and 1s. per oz. in the pure alkaloid. The prices for the hydrochloride are now quoted at 11s. 3d. per oz. for 175 oz., 11s. 6d. per oz. for 70-oz. quantities, and 11s. 9d. per oz. for less than that quantity. The goods to be taken within three months from date of contract, tins of 25 oz. free, bottles of 1 oz. extra. For contracts the falling clause is allowed.

**CORIANDER-SEED** is dearer. New crop Morocco has been sold at 14s. 6d. per cwt., but 15s. is now asked. Russian is offering at 25s. per cwt., c.i.f. terms, for new crop.

**CUMIN-SEED.**—Morocco is firm at 30s. to 32s. 6d. per cwt., and Malta is dearer at 36s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f. terms.

**DANDELION-ROOT** remains firm. English on the spot quoted at 35s. to 40s. per cwt.; foreign 35s.

**FENUGREEK-SEED** is dearer at 13s. per cwt. for Morocco on the spot. East Indian has been resold at 10s. per cwt., c.i.f. terms.

**GENTIAN.**—For good root the spot price is 17s. 6d. per cwt., 17s. having been refused.

**HENBANE.**—Foreign biennial leaves with a few flowers is offering on the spot at 200s. per cwt. to arrive.

**LINSEED** is firm at 46s. to 49s. per quarter for good quality.

**MENTHOL** experienced a sharp rise this week. Kobayashi, after being offered on the spot at 8s. 6d., gradually rose to 8s. 10½d., at which price there are now sellers; buyers at 8s. 9d. Suzuki was reported done to arrive at 8s. 10½d., and Kobayashi at 9s.; while in one important direction 9s. 9d. is quoted. Two cases of Kobayashi crystals were withdrawn from to-day's auction. The price forward for Kobayashi is quoted as we close at 10s.

**MORPHINE.**—Very firm at last week's prices; no further increase being noted so far.

**OIL, ANISE.**—Firmer; the latest spot quotation is 5s. 6d. per lb. One c.i.f. quotation, 5s. 4d., has been mentioned.

**OIL, CASTOR.**—French medicinal is quoted, cases 37s. 6d., barrels 2s. less.

**OIL, COD-LIVER.**—Market quiet at unchanged prices. The same holds good in Bergen, where, our correspondent states, the oil market is unaltered. Dull and finest non-congealing Lofoten cod-liver oil is nominally quoted at 65s. per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen. The export from Bergen up to date amounts to 7,882 barrels, against 6,238½ barrels at the same date of last year.

**OIL, LEMON.**—Firmer, owing to scarcity. The spot price is from 4s. 4d. to 4s. 5d. per lb., but in second-hands cheaper lots may be obtained. New crop is quoted at 3s. 10d. A Continental advice states that large orders have been placed from America for "new-crop," shipment December-January, at 3s. 11d. per lb. for "Cedar" f.o.b. A quotation of 4s. 3d. for new crop is also made, which may or may not be cheap, as the new crop seems to indicate—from reports—that it will not be so large. A little on spot is offering at about 4s.

**OIL, LIME.**—Seems to be getting very scarce; 3s. 9d. has been paid. Some fresh arrivals are due, but it is badly wanted.

**OIL, PEPPERMINT.**—Large business has been done during the week at increased prices. Nearly 100 cases Kobayashi have been sold on the spot at 5s. 4½d., 5s. 6d., and 5s. 7½d. per lb., and the holders are now asking 5s. 9d. About 30 cases Kobayashi have been sold at 5s. 9d., c.i.f., to arrive August-September. H.G.H. sold at 15s. 4½d. per lb., but 15s. 6d. is the general quotation, with 13s. for tin oil. The closing price for Kobayashi oil is 5s. 9d. spot and 6s. forward.

An American advice states that Mr. H. G. Hotchkiss has returned from the West, having visited all the mint-growing districts, and finds that there was an increased acreage planted, but that owing to the poor condition of the seed-roots there will be a shortage of acreage harvested amounting to 30 to 60 per cent. The new setting as a rule is of short growth and quite backward; many acres of the old and new crop will not be harvested, as it would not pay the labour; many fields planted this spring were abandoned, and the lands now being



used for other crops. Taken all in all, Mr. Hotchkiss does not see how there can be half the oil produced that was produced last year. The farmers have big ideas and will probably not make any early sales.

**OPIMUM.**—There has been a fair demand for all sorts, and good business has been done in manufacturing and druggists' descriptions at very full prices. The latest quotations are 8s. 9d. to 9s. per lb. for druggists' and 10s. to 10s. 6d. for soft shipping manufacturing seconds. There have also been fair sales of Persian at 10s. 6d. to 11s. per lb.—a considerably lower rate than has held for some time.

**SMYRNA, July 20.**—The sales of opium this week on the Smyrna market amounted to 392 cases old and new as follows: 116 cases extra Karahissar for Japan, 50 cases extra Karahissar for England, 25 cases new Karahissar for England, 17 cases new Karahissar on speculation, 25 cases Karahissar talequale on speculation, 143 cases Karahissar talequale for America, and 16 cases manufacturing qualities for the Continent. The prices for new or old common current are 7s. 4d. to 7s. 6d. per lb. f.o.b.; old manufacturing as to quality, 7s. 4d. to 8s. 2d. per lb. f.o.b.; Karahissar as to quality, crop and conditions, 7s. 9d. to 8s. 4d. per lb. f.o.b.; Yerli qualities, old or new, 8s. to 9s. per lb., f.o.b. These figures show fully 6d. advance from last quotations, and the market closes very firm with buyers having still in hand large contracts which are only about 50 per cent. fulfilled, and with very little stock in hand to cover the balance. Owing to this fact a further rise is expected, as sellers will make buyers pay dear to fulfil their engagements. The arrivals to date amount to 850 cases, against 229 at the same period last year.

**SMYRNA, July 21.**—Another Smyrna correspondent states that the week just closed had been a very momentous one in the opium market. Sales succeeded each other without interruption, and almost entirely for exportation, and a little higher price had to be paid after each new operation. Apart from the exaggerated pretensions which this state of things has caused with the holders, it has produced a disastrous effect in the centres of production, for the merchants of the interior have been obliged to pay from 10 to 15 per cent. more for the new product than the prices paid on the Smyrna market. The following sales have been effected: 152 cases new Karahissar t.q. at 7s. 1d., 7s. 3d., and 7s. 6d. per lb.; 129 cases choice new Karahissar t.q. at 7s. 8d., 7s. 10d., and 7s. 11d. per lb.; 22 cases old Karahissar t.q. at 7s. 5d. to 7s. 8d. per lb.; 89 cases choice old Karahissar t.q. at 7s. 5d., 7s. 8d., and 7s. 11d. per lb.; all c.i.f. European ports. In these sales 17 cases were for local speculation. The market closes very firm with buyers, and the tendency is towards higher prices.

**PILOCARPINE.**—The latest quotations for the hydrochloride and the nitrate are 1s. for 1 gram, 10½d. per gram for 5 grams, 22s. 3d. for 1 oz., and 18s. per oz. for 8-oz. quantities.

**PIMENTO-BERRIES.**—A moderate business has been done in second-hand stuff at 3d. per lb.; market very firm.

**PISTACHIO-KERNELS.**—Finest Sicilian are quoted at 3s. 9d. per lb. Supplies on spot seem to be short, and forward prices are higher.

**QUININE.**—The apathetic condition in which this article has been for some time continues. Small sales are reported of second-hand sulphate at 7½d. per oz.

**ROSE-PETALS.**—New crop French red petals are quoted at 2s. to 2s. 2d. per lb.

**RHUBARB** continues very scarce, nothing cheap offering, only ten cases on show at the public sales, chiefly medium and medium bold round Canton, and one case of trimming Shensi without reserve, also six cases rough round horny, breaking with a fracture grey and black, but not worth more than 6d. The case of Shensi was sold in auction to-day at 2s. 9d. per lb.

**SARSAPARILLA** has a higher tendency. No Lima is obtainable, and only a limited quantity of Jamaica at 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. Two bales of fair bright red native Jamaica were sold in auction at 1s. per lb.

**SENEGA.**—The spot price has been reduced 1d., and now stands at 2s. 3d. per lb.

**SHELLAC.**—Fair business is passing at even prices. The spot prices for TN Orange are from 213s. to 215s., and for A. C. Garnet 202s. There is little doing in futures, but there are buyers for December delivery of TN at 210s.

**SOY.**—No fresh c.i.f. offers have been heard of, consequently the market remains in a very firm position; spot stock is small and strongly held.

**STAVESACRE-SEED** is very firm at 40s.

**STRYCHNINE.**—The rumoured advance has not yet taken place, but the position is very firm. The quotations for pure crystals are 1s. 7½d. per oz., 1s. 7d. for 250-oz. quantities, and 1s. 6½d. for 1,000-oz. lots.

**SULPHUR.**—The spot prices are from 115s. to 120s. per ton for rolls and from 120s. to 125s. for flowers. The Messina market is in confusion, according to recent advices. The "Consortio" is not yet in proper working order, the Italian Government has put pressure on the Anglo-Sicilian Sulphur Co. not to sell, and there is little sulphur available from outsiders; business is therefore practically at a standstill. The outlook indicates an upward tendency in prices. The stocks at all shipping ports in Sicily at the end of June were 443,504 tons of 13 Sicilian cantars, as against 327,909 tons in 1905.

A newspaper paragraph states that the Japanese are developing the sulphur industry. The Russo-Japanese war precipitated the need for an abundant supply of sulphur, and although there are deposits in Formosa these would have taken a considerable time to develop. But in the Kuriles there is said to be the richest accumulation of sulphur ever discovered, exceeding even that of Sicily. These islands belong to Japan, and railway communication was at once set up with a volcano near Moyoro Bay, and an abundant supply obtained. Moderate estimates say that two million tons of sulphur is in sight, and the stock is being constantly added to.

**VALERIAN-ROOT (EXOT.)**—Buyers are holding off buying for stock, waiting new crop in October, which is believed to be plentiful. Spot price asked 40s. per cwt.

### London Drug-auctions.

ALTHOUGH there were only nine catalogues and a good deal of grumbling about the want of business, a fair quantity of the new drugs offered today were sold at very firm prices. Cardamoms sold well at full prices, only Mysore being offered. Calumba-root sold steadily at slightly easier rates. Ipecacuanha is very firm. Cape aloes found ready sale, and a considerable quantity of East Indian was disposed of. The lots without reserve included sea-damaged Turkey colocynth, a consignment of Jamaica honey, kola-nuts, eucalyptus-leaves, chamomiles, Verona and Mogador orris-root, orange-peel, and one case of Shensi rhubarb. The following table gives the amounts of the goods offered and sold:

Offered		Sold		Offered		Sold	
Albumen .....	8	...	0	Ipecacuanha—			
Alkanet-root .....	10	...	0	Johore .....	25	...	3
Aloes—				Rio .....	9	...	9
Cape .....	60	...	60	Kola .....	10	...	10
Zanzibar .....	52	...	43	Menthol .....	2	...	0
Ammoniacum .....	10	...	8	Myrrh .....	15	...	0
Anise (Russian) .....	20	...	0	Nux vomica .....	100	...	0
Balsam tolu .....	10	...	0	Oil—			
Benzoin—				backhousia cit-			
Palembang .....	24	...	24	riodora .....	6	...	0
Sumatra .....	61	...	4	clove .....	2	...	0
Buchu .....	3	...	3	Olibanum .....	10	...	0
Calumba .....	99	...	99	Orange-peel .....	12	...	12
Camphor—				Orris .....	18	...	18
China crude .....	11	...	*11	Plumbago .....	26	...	0
Cannabis indica .....	12	...	0	Rhubarb .....	14	...	1
Cantharides (Russ.) .....	3	...	0	Sandalwood .....	8	...	0
Cardamoms .....	140	...	111	Sandarac .....	10	...	0
Chamomiles .....	2	...	2	Sarsaparilla (Jam.) .....	2	...	2
Cinchona .....	70	...	5	Scabiac .....	5	...	5
Coca-leaves .....	32	...	4	Seedlac .....	80	...	0
Cochineal .....	4	...	0	Senna (Alex.) .....	22	...	0
Colocynth .....	17	...	4	Squill .....	19	...	1
Cuttle-bone .....	1	...	1	Sticklac .....	36	...	0
Dragon's-blood .....	7	...	0	Tamarinds .....	11	...	11
Egg-yolk .....	10	...	0	Tonka beans .....	2	...	0
Egot .....	15	...	0	Turmeric .....	147	...	9
Eucalyptus-leaves .....	6	...	6	Wax (bees)—			
Gamboge .....	17	...	0	Bombay .....	27	...	0
Gum arabic .....	40	...	19	Calcutta .....	7	...	0
Honey—				Jamaica .....	7	...	7
Australian .....	19	...	*19	Madagascar .....	251	...	29
Jamaica .....	88	...	84	Morocco .....	25	...	0
Ipecacuanha—				West African .....	6	...	0
Cartagena .....	5	...	0	Zanzibar .....	15	...	6

\* Sold privately.

**ALKANET.**—A bid of 18s. per cwt. for fair root was refused, the parcel being bought in at 30s. per cwt.

**ALOES.**—Fine Cape sold readily at from 32s. to 35s. per cwt., softish sorts from 29s. 6d. to 31s., dull and darker 25s. to 27s., and inferior down to 21s. Zanzibar aloes in



cases, good hard, part dark, sold at from 35s. to 40s. Zanzibar in skin, part livery, mostly soft, was limited at 32s. Inferior sold at from 24s. to 31s.

AMMONIACUM.—The limit for some fine almondy block was stated to be 50s. Four cases of pale free drop was sold before the auction. Selected blocky sorts sold at 38s. to 40s. per cwt.

BALSAM TOLU.—Ten cases of soft and part drossy was limited at 11½d. per lb.

BENZGOL.—Fair Sumatra seconds, slightly dark sides, were sold for 6l. 10s. per cwt. Fair Sumatra thirds were limited at 5l. 5s., an offer of 5l. being refused. Good almondy Palembang seconds in small blocks sold at 54s.; fair seconds in block at 47s., and in tins at 45s. per cwt.

BUCHU.—Three bales of green and stalky and brownish leaves were catalogued, but the broker intimated that they had been sold prior to the auction. No price was mentioned. The spot price for good green leaf is from 8d. to 8½d., and down to 7d. for yellowish.

CALUMBA.—Brown sorts, rather small, sold at from 9s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per cwt. One lot, cocoa-nut oil damaged, sold at 5s., and two other damages at 4s. and 7s. 6d. respectively.

CANNABIS INDICA.—Fair green tops and siftings were up, but no sales resulted. The price for fair tops was stated at 4s. per lb.

CARDAMOMS.—Good bold Mysore sold at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. per lb., medium realised 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d., medium and small 1s., and mixed sorts 10½d. to 11½d. Extra bold fine round Mysore were held at 2s. 2d., a bid of 1s. 9d. being refused. Seeds sold at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d.

CINCHONA.—Fair rough Loxa quill, rather small and broken, was limited at 7d., five serons being sold publicly at this price. The whole of the remaining 65 serons was afterwards sold privately at the limit price. The N.V. Nederl. Veem reports the shipments to Europe as follows:

## July.

	Amst. lbs.		Amst. lbs.
1906	... 1,443,000	1899	... 940,000
1905	... 1,431,000	1898	... 1,172,000
1904	... 1,132,000	1897	... 900,000
1903	... 1,235,000	1896	... 1,074,000
1902	... 1,140,000	1895	... 548,000
1901	... 1,240,00	1894	... 958,000
1900	... 629,000	1893	... 680,000

## Total Shipments January to July.

	Amst. lbs.		Amst. lbs.
1906	... 7,308,000	1899	... 6,030,000
1905	... 8,538,000	1898	... 6,089,000
1904	... 7,330,000	1897	... 4,234,000
1903	... 7,020,000	1896	... 5,050,000
1902	... 6,539,000	1895	... 4,316,700
1901	... 6,457,000	1894	... 4,701,000
1900	... 4,747,000	1893	... 4,740,000

COCA.—Good green Ceylon leaves sold at 7½d. per lb., subject. Dark Ceylon Truxillo in another catalogue were bought in at 9d., a bid of 3½d. being scorned.

COCHINEAL.—Good silvery was offered as well as one bag of dark. An offer of 1s. 8d. for silvery was not entertained.

COLOCYNTH.—Damaged Turkey apple sold at 8d. per lb. Good pulp was limited at 2s. 3d. per lb. There was no offer for 4 cases of Palestine seedy apple.

CUTTLEFISH-BONE.—Rather poor damp sorts were sold at 1½d. per lb.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—Good bright seedy lump was limited at 8l. 15s., and dull bag-shaped lump at 5l. 17s. 6d.

ERGOT.—Fifteen bags of fair Russian were taken out at 1s. 0½d per lb. For forward delivery 1s., c.i.f., is being asked, so that this parcel is cheap. The spot price for Spanish is 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d.

EUCALYPTUS-LEAVES.—Good current quality were sold without reserve at 7d. per lb.

GAMBOGE.—Siam pipe, partly drossy and broken, was bought in at 17l. per cwt. Good bright Saigon and Siam pipe, mixed, very blocky, brought a bid of 15l. 17s. 6d., which is to be submitted.

GUM ARABIC.—Good red Australian sorts sold at from 67s. to 73s. per cwt., darker realised 60s., and inferior 40s. Turkey sorts were not in demand.

HONEY.—All sold at even prices. Nineteen cases of Australian were sold privately. The prices for Jamaica were 24s. 6d. for good clear, 20s. to 23s. for ambery sorts, and 17s. to 19s. for darker varieties.

IPECACUANHA.—A fair quantity sold at firm prices. Thin and wiry Rio root, more or less damaged, realised from 7s. to 7s. 2d. per lb. The usual plump cultivated Johore, somewhat damaged, sold at 7s. 5d. per lb. for the greyer varieties; 7s. 6d. still remains the price for sound root. Fair plump Cartagena root, rather grey, was held at 6s. 6d., an offer of 6s. 4d. being rejected. Inferior qualities were bought in at 6s. 6½d. The whole of the unsold was disposed of after the sales at prices mentioned in sales. It is in good demand.

KOLA.—Good bold West Indian nuts were sold without reserve at 3½d. per lb.

MYRRH.—Blocky and mixed sorts were limited at 95s. per cwt., no offer being made.

NUX VOMICA.—Dull dark unwashed seeds mixed with dust were offered, but no bid was made and no buying-in price mentioned.

OIL, BACKHOUSIA CITRIODORA.—Six cases of oil, containing 98 per cent. aldehydes (principally citral), according to Mr. J. C. Unmeyer's analysis, was limited at 13s., an offer of 12s. 6d. being refused.

OIL, CLOVE.—Two cases of guaranteed B.P. 83/85 per cent. Eugenol were offered in auction and limited at 3s. 10d. per lb. Privately oil with high Eugenol content is quoted 4s. 1d. to 4s. 4d.

OLIPANUM.—Siftings were limited at 15s. per cwt.

ORANGE-PEEL.—Fair thin cut peel sold without reserve at from 3d. to 3½d. per lb.

ORRIS.—Nine bags of old wormy Verona fetched 7s. 6d. per cwt., which was about its full value; 5 bags of slightly better, 7s. 6d. and 9s. 6d. Four bags of old slightly wormy Mogador went at 8s. and 10s.

SCABLAC.—Five bags of Madras sold at 7l. 10s. per cwt.

SENNA.—Good three-quarter leaf Alexandrian was bought in at 6d. per lb.

SQUILL.—Dark sorts were offered, but only one bag of badly heated bulb sold at 1d. per lb. An offer of 1½d. for the rest of the parcel was refused, the limit being 2d.

TAMARINDS.—Fair West Indian sold at 15s. 6d. per cwt., and dark quality at 12s. 6d.

TONKA-BEANS.—Fair frosty Paras were bought in at 1s. 6d. per lb.

TURMERIC.—An offer of 22s. per cwt. for fair finger Madras was refused. Some dark bulb sold at 16s. per cwt.

WAX, BEES'.—Very little sold of the fairly large offerings. West African sold at 6l. 17s. 6d. per cwt. Jamaica realised from 7l. 10s. to 8l. 5s., according to quality. Calcutta was limited at 8l. 5s., Bombay at 6l., and Morocco at 6l. 5s., and Zanzibar was bought in at 7l. 5s. A small quantity of Madagascar, rather wormy, sold at from 6l. 10s. to 6l. 12s. 6d.

## Pure Otto of Rose.

We are enabled, through the courtesy of Mr. Frederiek Boehm, to give details of the causes leading up to the recent Conference of otto-of-rose distillers at Philippopolis and the decisions arrived at. A Kezanlik firm of otto-of-rose distillers explain that, owing to the low prices of otto and the high prices of wood for fuel, the wholesale producers petitioned the Bulgarian Government to take steps to bring about an improvement in the industry. In compliance with this demand the Minister requested the Chamber of Commerce and Industry to consider the matter, and on July 1 the Chamber called a meeting at Philippopolis of all the exporters and wholesale producers. After a long discussion it was agreed that the low prices were due to over-production and adulteration. It was resolved to advise the producers to destroy the plantations with rose-trees bearing white roses as useless, and to recommend steam-distillation, as it is quick and economical, and to build factories in every village on this system, capable of distilling 100,000 kilos. of rose-flowers each. If the production were thus concentrated, it could be controlled easily by the State. It is proposed that every



factory should have a State inspector; thus adulteration would be prevented. The otto of rose produced in this way would then bear the mark of the State, instead of only Customs mark as at present. Commenting on this decision the Kezanlik correspondents say that in their opinion it is impracticable. The scheme, to their minds, would not only be difficult to carry out, but would require considerable capital and some time. Private producers with their primitive stills will continue to offer serious competition to the larger distillers with otto produced by the factories. Steam-distillation produces a raw otto, but in the primitive still the otto is redistilled and acquires an odour superior to the essence produced by steam.

## Otto of Rose.

By ERNEST J. PARRY.

THE recent meeting, at Philippopolis, of merchants and exporters of otto of rose, at which it was urged that Government control of the distilleries should be enforced, must undoubtedly be interpreted as a recognition by the high-class distillers and exporters of the disreputable state to which a certain section of the trade has brought this industry. When, a few years ago, it was decided to attach a Government seal to the vessels of otto of rose leaving Bulgaria, the honest distillers pointed out that this would do nothing more than prove to demonstration where the sophistication had taken place, but the less honest dealers considered it a good move, no doubt because they knew well that many of the smaller users would regard the Government seal as a guarantee of purity, and would not take the trouble to read the statement (which is in French) that the contents were guaranteed to be Bulgarian produce.

I have personally had the opportunity of examining a very large number of samples of otto of rose during the past six months, and I am compelled to say that I have never known adulteration of this article so bad as it is at present—that is, since the time when the article has been regularly submitted to chemical analysis.

It appears to be certain that if the otto of rose is distilled *in vacuo*, in a quite different fashion from that usually followed, the resulting otto has characters quite different from those of ordinary otto; but one of the principal features of this abnormally pure otto is the presence of a large amount of phenyl-ethyl alcohol, so that it can be easily recognised. Directly this fact became known, the unscrupulous dealers began describing their otto, mixed with a liberal amount of geraniol and other bodies, as "distilled by a special process," etc., and made vigorous attempts to get adulterated otto accepted as in reality merely abnormal but pure otto.

From the experience of many years' crops, and from samples taken from all over the rose-gathering areas, I am convinced that a pure otto of rose never (that is, when distilled in normal Bulgarian fashion) has a specific gravity over about 0.855. It usually falls between the limits 0.850 and 0.853 at 30° C., and anything over this is at once suspicious. I have selected fifteen samples of the worst description which I have examined during the past two or three months, which will demonstrate the adulteration that is going on at present. All these samples were offered as pure otto of rose:

Sp. gr. at 30°	Melting-point	Optical Rotation	Refractive Index
0.880	20°	-2° 50'	1.4750
0.877	21°	-3°	1.4700
0.870	20°	-2° 40'	1.4680
0.870	20°	-2° 30'	1.4675
0.869	21°	-2°	1.4701
0.866	21°	-2° 40'	1.4690
0.865	22°	-1° 50'	1.4672
0.866	21°	-2°	1.4650
0.871	20°	-2° 35'	1.4680
0.870	20°	-2° 40'	1.4670
0.862	21°	-3° 20'	1.4675
0.863	21°	-1° 10'	1.4668
0.866	22°	-2°	1.4689
0.868	21°	-2° 30'	1.4690
0.862	21°	-1° 50'	1.4672

It is clear that at present otto of rose requires careful watching, and those with these high specific gravities, but not containing phenyl-ethyl alcohol, should be rejected.



**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. Publication of letters does not imply our agreement with the arguments or approval of the statements therein. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects presumably of interest to our readers generally. Letters received after the early posts on Wednesday cannot as a rule be dealt with in the current week's issue.

**BUSINESS INFORMATION.**—We have very full records of the makers or agents for articles and products connected with the chemical and drug trades, and supply information respecting them by post to inquirers. Inquiries regarding any articles which cannot be traced in this manner are inserted under "Information Wanted."

### Novel Window-displays.

SIR,—I have always held (with Mr. McKee, of Acton, whose letter in the Summer Issue I read with much interest) that chemists should make window-displays of their own proprietaries and specialities, as my earlier contributions to the *C. & D.* will testify. Among other novelties recently shown at Mr. J. H. Lloyd's Cauldwell Street shop, Bedford, were the following:

#### THE AUCTIONEER.

A smart young auctioneer, "hammer" in hand, sits at a rostrum. His prominent eyes, of the brightest blue, restlessly rove from side to side as he wags his head (electromagnet) as if he were watching a crowd of anxious "bidders." A hairy individual, in green baize apron and paper cap, with bare arms, holds up proprietary articles for inspection. Legend: "Great Sale of Lloyd's Specialities now On!"

#### THE FOOD-GRINDERS.

This display was very popular and successful. India-rubber tubing box, about 9 in. in diameter, mounted as a wheel was continually "turned" (crank) by a figure dressed (in white) as a "baker's man." Legend on box: "Making Lloyd's Malted Food." A smaller edition of this operative rapidly turned a malted-food tin mounted in the same manner. The "wheels" were belted to a small electromotor. In the centre sat an affluent-looking person smoking a pipe. His inscription was "Keep at it, my lads!" As this is more or less a working-class neighbourhood, the tableau was much appreciated.

In the latest and most artistic display a large pan of water stands in the centre of the window surrounded by "rock-work" (canvas and tinted plaster of Paris); a "waterwheel," driven by the ever-useful electro-motor, impels the water round and round, the current carrying with it two almost nude figures. In crevices and on ledges are sponges; and the window is otherwise well filled with bath-gloves, "waterwings," sponge-bags, bathing-caps, and other summer lines. The gyrations of the figures in the revolving current of water have an undoubted fascination for the eye.

Yours truly,

E. D. (112/61.)

SIR,—I am glad to see the subject of window-dressing receiving a little attention again. Wherever I have been, in London or provinces, I have kept a look-out for anything striking or original in the way of chemists' window displays; and, I may say, mainly with negative results. As far as my observations have gone the carboy and the specijar, varied occasionally with a few photographic sundries, still reign supreme, and the isolated instances are those where originality and selling-power are shown. I agree with Mr. McKee that window-tickets specially written could be more generally used with advantage; but I think that a professional ticket-writer would do our work better, and at less cost (reckoning time), than we could do it ourselves. But I should like to get the addresses and price-lists of some who would guarantee good work and prompt delivery at reasonable rates. Articles on ticket-writing and window-dressing have appeared and are appearing in "Advertising," and are well worth study. This reminds



me that I owe thanks to the above journal for its flattering remarks concerning my little efforts in this direction, as well as to yourself for the compliment of reproducing their illustrations of my window-shows; but I might mention that these (with others of a similar kind) were, with one exception, made before I had seen "Advertising," and that the Erasmic window, of which you state that "the adjuncts betray the practised style of the Erasmic Co., Ltd.," was throughout designed, and materials (except the word "Erasmic," one or two small cards, and the actual goods themselves) supplied, by myself alone. This leads me to one reason why original shows of this description are not more commonly seen. Such cannot be made without a considerable expenditure of time and trouble and some expense. The Erasmic window, for instance, took considerable preparation, and cost for sateen for background, palms, dressing doll in nurse's uniform, hire of bamboo stands, etc., a matter of 30s.; and many chemists begrudge this for a two or three weeks' display, though the materials may come in handy later on. The Plasmon and Mellin's food windows (also my own ideas) cost considerably less in cash, though not in time or trouble. But these special shows (which I make only about three or four times a year) are well worth while for the advertisement they bring, not only to the articles shown, but to my business as a whole. By the number of persons they attract, who in turn tell others to come and see them, they form one of the cheapest and most effective forms of advertising. Originality pays! Perhaps some others of your readers may be tempted to give their ideas for the benefit of the trade in general. Ideas "played out" in one locality would come with all the attraction of novelty in another, to mutual advantage.

Yours sincerely,

St. Sampson's, Guernsey.

A. L. BURGESS.

[We have other useful letters on this subject in type, which we hope to print next week.—EDITOR, C. & D.]

#### Lime-water.

SIR.—After reading Dr. J. C. McWalter's letter in the C. & D. of July 14 I performed the following experiment:

4.8 grams of lime was slaked and washed free from chlorides, this washing requiring about 100 c.c. of distilled water. The washed lime was then introduced into a green-glass bottle with 500 c.c. of distilled water, the mixture well shaken, and allowed to stand as directed in the B.P. After forty-eight hours the clear solution was titrated, using methyl orange as an indicator, with the following result:

20 c.c. of solution required 8.2 c.c. of N/10 H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> for neutralisation.

∴ 24 c.c. of solution required 9.8 c.c. of N/10 H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> for neutralisation.

The remainder was again well shaken and allowed to stand for a further forty-eight hours, when, on titration,

20 c.c. of clear solution required 8.7 c.c. N/10 H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> for neutralisation.

∴ 24 c.c. of clear solution required 10.4 c.c. N/10 H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> for neutralisation.

The liquor calcis was therefore above B.P. strength. The same result was obtained when either phenolphthalein or litmus was used as an indicator of the end-point. As far as I can see, errors are likely to arise in the preparation of liquor calcis from the following causes:

1. Impurities in the lime and (if distilled water is not used) in the water. It is very probable that soluble impurities may diminish the solubility of the lime. For this reason the preliminary washing of the lime, which removes other alkalis more soluble than lime, is more important than is usually imagined.

2. Variations of temperature. The solubility of calcium hydroxide diminishes with the temperature. The above experiment was performed when the temperature stood between 20° and 25° C., so that it appears that one cannot find an excuse for weak liquor calcis in temperature-variations.

3. The introduction of carbon dioxide from the air. The carbon dioxide in the water used does not affect the result, seeing that this simply causes the precipitation of the carbonate, and a large excess of calcium hydroxide is ordered to be used.

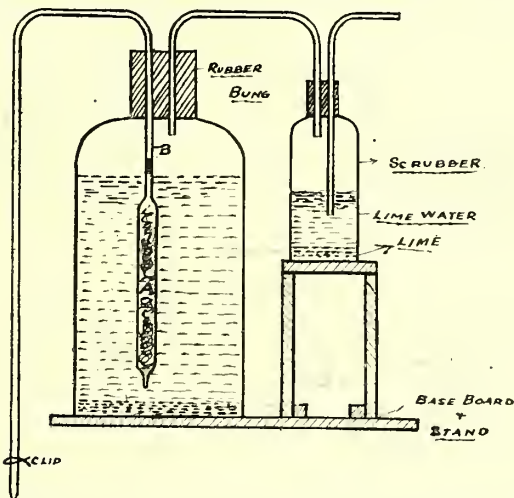
With regard to the effect of atmospheric carbon dioxide, I fail to see how this can cause such great errors, as is generally supposed, if ordinary care is used. To take an extreme case, suppose a litre of liquor calcis of exactly B.P. strength comes into contact with ten times its volume of air; let us see what effect this would have on the solution:

Ten litres of ordinary air contains about 4 c.c. of CO<sub>2</sub>, and 4 c.c. of CO<sub>2</sub> would completely precipitate .013 gram of calcium hydroxide, in round numbers.

One litre of liquor calcis, B.P., contains 1.54 gram of calcium hydroxide.

Hence in this case there would be less than 1 per cent. deficiency of calcium hydroxide.

In conclusion, I suggest the following arrangement for keeping lime-water. The only part of the apparatus needing explanation is the tube A. This is made by taking a



piece of glass tubing, 12 in. long and  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter. One end of this is drawn out to a diameter of  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. The tube is then loosely packed with washed asbestos or glass wool. The other end is then drawn out to the diameter of the tube B, A and B being connected by a piece of rubber tubing. The tube A serves to filter the liquor from suspended matter, such as small particles of lime; and since the end is just above the sediment of lime, etc., a saturated solution is drawn off. The lime-water should be prepared in the bottle (using a bung) and allowed to stand for a few hours before fitting up the apparatus as shown, so as to allow the greater part of the excess of lime to settle.

W. S. CLARK (Inter B.Sc. Lond.).

18 Milman Road, W.

#### Ginger-beer.

The writer of the article on this subject in our Summer Issue desires to add the following to it:

The proportion of dried yeast to be used in both formulæ should be about 1 oz. to each 10 gals. in summer or 5 gals. in the winter.

The surface of the beer should be skimmed, and undue fermentation retarded by the addition of the preservative, say, in from twenty-two to thirty hours, according to the temperature.

The beer should be run through a filter-bag from the fermenting-cask for bottling, in order to get rid of any yeast, which, if left in, might continue fermentation to a point rendering beer liable to Excise attention.

I do not recommend the addition, but if lemon flavour is desired, add to every 25 gals. the rinds (thinly pared) of three lemons, or else about 4 oz. of soluble essence of lemon.

#### The Fairchild Scholarship.

SIR.—In view of the report which appears in this week's issue, just to hand, it may be of some interest to your readers to know that the winner of the scholarship, Mr. George Thompson Wilson, served his apprenticeship (four years) with me, and remained as my assistant until quite recently. I do not know where you got your information regarding Mr. Wilson's business career, but I think you will admit that in justice to me the foregoing facts should have been included in your report. I am naturally very pleased that Mr. Wilson has acquitted himself so well, and I feel that he has done credit to me and my establishment in winning the scholarship.

Yours faithfully,

J. W. W. AGNEW.

[Our information was official. On referring to the Secretary of the Fairchild Committee, we learn that Ballymena is Mr. Wilson's registration address, and it was inferred



from the fact that the name of Mr. Acheson, Ballymena, occurred first in the declaration as to employment that Mr. Acheson was the apprentice-master.—EDITOR, *C. & D.*

#### Artificial Camphor.

SIR,—In your issue of June 23, 1906, appears a notice stating that our company would market synthetic camphor in England. As the right to manufacture and sell in England this product by our processes belongs to the British Camphor Co., of 165 Queen Victoria Street, E.C., the latter company will have the sole right to sell the product in Great Britain and Colonies except Canada, which latter country our company controls.

Very truly yours,  
SPECIAL PRODUCTS COMPANY.

Baltimore, July 20.

A. R. L. DOHME, Secretary.

#### The Determination of Fibre in Drugs.

SIR,—In my note communicated to the Conference I find I omitted the final sentence of my original MS. After the words "Cool and weigh in a closed tube," add: "Burn the filter and contents, and deduct ash." The figures given were subject to this deduction.

Coventry.

H. W. JONES.

#### Legal Queries.

See the "*C. & D. Diary*, 1906," or much legal information on all trade matters. In any circumstance not covered by the articles therein, state the case explicitly with all particulars and submit to the Editor.

*Bile Bean* (114/18).—It is a pity you did not write your criticism of the Bile Bean Co.'s proceedings in a non-libellous manner. The House of Lords is an English tribunal in the sense only that it is also an Irish and a Scotch tribunal. Scotch High Court decisions only apply to Scotland until they are ratified by the House of Lords as in accordance also with the law of the United Kingdom. You mix the question in respect to this, while it is *sub judice*, with a protest against the profit on the Bile Bean Co.'s goods being inadequate to retailers.

*K. K.* (111/8).—(1) The trade-mark contains the name of a town, which, being geographical, is not registrable. (2, 3, and 4) See the article on Trade-marks in the *C. & D. Diary*. You should register your label at Stationers' Hall, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C., cost 1s., or as a trade-mark, cost 30s.

*J. M.* (108/59).—The sale of "Orange-quinine wine (non-alcoholic)" is probably not illegal under the Merchandise-marks Act, nor can the Excise authorities take notice of it, so long as it contains not more than 2 per cent. of proof spirit. The so-called "wine" is probably an infusion of orange preserved with glycerin, salicylic acid, and the maximum non-excisable amount of alcohol.

*Glynn* (110/2).—"An excellent tonic and appetiser" is not a dutiable description, and there is nothing else on your label that would make it dutiable.

#### Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion or replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

*Lindum* (93/11).—The capital of a business is the amount of money put into it by the owner, *plus* the value of the goodwill which he builds up and the profits which he may leave in it year by year in the form of stock, fittings, or other improvements. This capital is not necessarily, however, synonymous with the market-value of the business, which may be much less than the capital invested in it, and is rarely more.

*A. E. K.* (39/18).—Your inquiry has been overlooked. You have probably noticed the advertisements of empty capsules in the *C. & D. Diary*. The larger sizes, such as are figured on p. 588, can be safely used for powdered alum, or tartaric acid. **USE OF SACCHARIN.**—It is perfectly legal to supply a lemonade-powder made with saccharin or a mixture of sugar and saccharin. It is usual to reckon 25 grains of saccharin "pure" as equal to 1 lb. of sugar. It is not necessary to declare the presence of saccharin, but you will probably make a virtue of its presence seeing that the powder is of much smaller bulk and does not require the addition of sugar.

*B. S.* (108/57).—PACKING FOR AMMONIA.—The only effectual way of keeping in the fumes of ammonia in packets of laundry-powder is to dip the package into melted paraffin.

*X. L.* (93/25), *E. H. C.* (108/39).—BOOT-POLISH.—See *C. & D.*, June 23, p. 964.

*Darby* (110/8) asks "WHAT IS HEDGEHOG OIL?" Anciently it was the fat of the hedgehog rendered in the same manner as lard. At present benzoated lard or neatsfoot oil is used in filling an order for hedgehog oil.

*Iodine* (80/58).—SYRUPUS IODOTANNICUS.—By increasing the iodine and tannin in any of the recipes in "Pharmaceutical Formulas" you can get a stronger syrup.

*H. B.* (93/12).—LIQUID DEPILATORY.—There are two forms of liquid depilatory, but neither of them is quite trustworthy. The first kind consists of either liquor calcis sulphuratæ or liquor potassæ, and the second kind of collodion containing iodine. The difficulty with these preparations is that the skin often suffers more severely than the hairs it is intended to remove, and also that the stimulation of the skin results in a more abundant growth of hair.

*A. I.* (71/39).—The ung. sulphur. changes colour because the lard becomes decomposed on keeping. Clean out the pot with hot water, or replace with a new pot, before using for a fresh batch of the ointment.

*C. T. J.* (Penang) (92/29).—(1) GLYCERIN-AND-HONEY JELLY.—Soak 1 oz. finest French gelatin in 24 oz. of triple rose-water for twelve hours, dissolve by the aid of heat, and add purified honey 1 oz., glycerin 12 oz., glycerin of borax 12 oz.; when homogeneous pour into bottles. (2) NAIL-POLISHING PASTE.—See *C. & D.*, February 25, 1905, p. 321. (3) Your other questions we cannot understand, as there can be no object in using aniline hydrochloride when cheaper and better methods exist. Perhaps you will give us some further particulars.

*R. K.* (105/8).—TOOTH-EXTRACTION.—We gave a *résumé* of the method of using cocaine for tooth-extraction in the *C. & D.*, March 3, p. 359. Beta-eucaine and adrenalin chloride are the two drugs that are used together. You must remember that injection methods of painless tooth-extraction are sometimes dangerous, fatal cases having been recorded within the last few years. You would be better to adhere to the method you at present practise with ethyl chloride.

*Vermel* (108/70).—Jewellers use the finest picked gum arabic as the setting for precious stones, and probably the powder used for the same purpose is pulv. acaciæ. You should obtain a sample of the powder.

*Assistant* (81/38).—LEMON CURD without eggs.—We have not such a formula, and are inclined to regard the eggs as essential to an eatable lemon curd. A recipe could be devised with gelatin or flour as the stiffening ingredient, but we would not like to recommend such a formula.

*Tara* (39/58).—(1) Many names of diseases of animals used by the uneducated do not convey definite meaning. This makes it impossible for us to say what is "really" meant by an indefinite term. (2) Savin and rue are diuretics; cupric acetate internally acts as a fungicide. (3) *Ol. animalis* is generally ordered because of its unpleasant smell, and could not in such cases be replaced by ordinary oil. (4) PREVENTING FLIES STRIKING ANIMAL.—See *C. & D.*, June 2, p. 867.

*F. D.* (Budapest) (103/46).—(1) FROZEN TOILET-CREAM.—See *C. & D.*, July 14, p. 71. (2) BATH-POWDER now generally consists of crystal carbonate of sodium ("Crescent" brand). It is coloured and perfumed by spraying a solution of aniline-violet 2 grains, ionone  $\frac{1}{2}$  dr., in 1 oz. of spirit, over about 2 lb. of the soda, stirring together and mixing with the bulk of the salt.

*Aliquis* (106/53).—BOOKS ON WILD FLOWERS.—Bentham's "Handbook of British Flora" (Reeve), 9s.; John's "Flowers of the Field" (S.P.C.K.), 5s. FOREST-TREES.—Nisbet's "British Forest-trees" (Macmillan), 6s. BRITISH FERNS.—Moore's "British Ferns" (Routledge), 3s. 6d.

*Ajax* (119/15).—The makers of half-tone blocks who advertise in the *C. & D.* and *C. & D. Diary* supply the clay-modelled variety. Your other questions are being attended to.

*Saponine* (102/68).—TOOTH-POWDER.—The use of saponin in place of soap will not obviate the necessity for sifting; on the contrary, the operation is more unpleasant, as saponin is a sternutatory. As to the quantity to use, you will find 15 to 20 grains of saponin per pound of dentifrice give a marked frothing. Powdered quillaia-bark, or the powdered extract, can be used in place of saponin, remembering that the bark contains approximately 9 per cent. of saponin.

*G. P.* (95/72).—WITCH-HAZEL SNOW.—Add 1 oz. of liquor hamamelidis to the formula given in the *C. & D.*, July 14, p. 71, in place of an equal quantity of water.







